

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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A Fine Field of Sudan Grass. (See page 22.)

My  
Seeds  
are Re-  
cleaned  
and  
Tested  
and  
Specially  
Selected  
for the  
Southern  
Planter

ANNUAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of  
**Purity Brand Garden and Field Seeds**  
 Specially Selected for the Southern Planter

Offered by

**ROBERT NICHOLSON, SEEDSMAN**  
 Dallas, Texas

# To My Friends and Customers

It gives me pleasure to again hand you my illustrated catalogue, which gives a short description of what I consider all of the best Garden and Field Seeds suitable for the Southern planter. Most of the Seed Houses list a great many different varieties, but my observation has been that those I list are the ones that will give the best satisfaction. If there are any other seeds, however, that you may want that are not listed in this catalogue, let me know and I will be glad to give you prices on them. I do not quote prices in this catalogue.

## Prices

Most catalogues you receive quote prices on everything offered. You perhaps may wonder why prices are not quoted in this catalogue.

The reason is this: This catalogue is intended to give descriptions to guide the purchaser in buying. The reason prices are left out is because prices on a great many Seeds change considerably during the year, and where prices are quoted in a catalogue they are naturally made high enough to cover any changes that may happen during the year. I issue a price list every month giving lowest market quotations at time price list is issued, so that whenever you are ready to buy any seeds if you will write me I will be glad to send you my latest price list, which I am sure will save you considerable money.

I have been in the Seed business for the past forty years, over thirty-five of which have been spent in the Seed business in Dallas. During this time, I studied the needs of the Southern merchants and planters and the number of satisfied customers who have been buying Seeds from me (numbers of them who have been buying from me for the past twenty-five years) is evidence of the superior quality of Nicholson's Purity Brand Seeds and the service I offer. Practically all orders are filled the same day as received. Each order has my personal attention. I pride myself on giving the very best of service, **QUALITY, PRICE AND SERVICE** being my motto.

I use a Standard Seed Tester, testing most of the varieties of Seeds I handle, so that I can always tell what the germination is, and when I find any seed that has not germinated satisfactorily, I do not send it out to my customers. I have the very best facilities for cleaning Seed, having the latest improved machinery, so that I am in a position to reclean Seed and put them up in the very best condition for market.

Compare my prices with those of other houses, test my service and I think I can convince you that Nicholson's Purity Brand Seeds are the ones for you to use. Your order will have my best attention. If you wish a sample of any special variety of Seed before buying, write me and I will be glad to send it.

Hoping to be favored with your orders, which will have my best attention, I am,

Yours truly,

**ROBERT NICHOLSON**



Specially Selected for the  
Southern Planter.

## HOW TO ORDER

I respectfully request Customers to follow these instructions and fill out Order Sheets Carefully

**RATES AND NOTES ABOUT PARCEL POST.** Early Orders—Kindly send in your order as soon as convenient after receiving catalog. My

rush season comes in the months of February, March and April. Orders sent as early as possible secure the promptest shipment and from a more complete stock.

Daily filling of seed orders is the Nicholson motto.

Mistakes—These will happen in spite of all care. Write me at once with copy of original order if possible, and mistakes will be promptly rectified. Please do not return goods until you hear from me.

**Parcel Post.** Fourth Class Mail Matter, which includes seeds, plants, bulbs, roots, hooks, tools, insecticides (in dry and paste form), odorless fertilizers and requisites, may be forwarded by domestic parcel post within the United States. Weight limit in first and second zones, 50 lbs.; in other zones, 20 lbs.; bulk limit (measurement around package both ways) in all zones, 72 inches. All parcels under 8 ounces carried everywhere regardless of zone rates at one cent for two ounces. Poison cannot be sent by mail.

**Dry Measure**—Quarts of Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, etc., take 2-lb. rates.

Customers desiring further information not given here can easily obtain same from their postmaster.

While I use my best efforts to ship all orders same day received, sometimes during the busy season it is impossible to do this.

During the rush season mistakes will sometimes occur and to avoid these and get better service you should make out your order immediately on receipt of catalog, sending it in to me to be filled. In this way you get the benefit of better service, your order being filled from a more complete stock, as there are always some varieties of Seeds of which there is a short crop and are sold out early in the season.

**Reference**—Any bank or business house in Dallas, Dun or Bradstreet's Agencies.

**Terms**—My terms are cash with the order. If wanted sent by mail, add postage.

**Shipping Instructions**—In ordering seeds, always state whether to ship by mail, express or freight. Always give your post-office address and shipping point. Make your order out on the Order Sheet, and any other matter you wish to write about on another.

**Warranty**—I send out only seeds that will, to the best of my belief, give entire satisfaction; immunity from error being, however, unattainable and success always so largely dependent on outside influences, it must be expressly understood that Robert Nicholson gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seed he may send out, and he will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and any money paid for same will be refunded.

Local Zone and 2 100 Miles	Lbs.		1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-31	32-33	34-35	36-37	38-39	40-41	42-43	44-45	46-47	48-49	50				
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	Postage	5c	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Weight		1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.	12 lbs.	13 lbs.	14 lbs.	15 lbs.	16 lbs.	17 lbs.	18 lbs.	19 lbs.	20 lbs.	21 lbs.	22 lbs.	23 lbs.	24 lbs.	25 lbs.	26 lbs.	27 lbs.	28 lbs.	29 lbs.	30 lbs.	
Zone 3 300 Miles		6c	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	
Zone 4 600 Miles		7c	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	
Zone 5 1000 Miles		8c	14	20	26	32	38	44	50	56	62	68	74	80	86	92	98	104	110	116	122	128	134	140	146	152	158	164	170	176	182	
Zone 6 1400 Miles		9c	17	25	33	41	49	57	65	73	81	89	97	105	113	121	129	137	145	153	161	169	177	185	193	201	209	217	225	233	241	
Zone 7 1800 Miles		11c	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	101	111	121	131	141	151	161	171	181	191	201	211	221	231	241	251	261	271	281	291	301	
Zone 8 Over 1800 Miles		12c	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	



# PURITY BRAND GARDEN SEEDS

In the following pages I list only the cream of all the varieties of vegetable seeds which by actual test have proven themselves worthy and suitable for the Southern planter. In making tests of seeds I have thrown out many varieties, and have added better ones in their places. From good seeds only can good crops be grown, and you should never risk planting an inferior grade of seed. Seeds of the best quality sometimes fail through improper treatment, sowing the seed too deep or too shallow, or in too wet or too dry soil. For these reasons, I cannot of course guarantee or be responsible for a crop, as success is dependable upon natural causes which are beyond human control.

## Asparagus Roots

(Two Years Old.)

**CONOVER'S COLOSSAL**—A standard variety. Stalks large, deep leaved, tender, good flavor.

**COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE**—Stalks remain white as long as they are fit for use. Grows to large size and is of fine quality.

## Selected Bush Beans

### Green Pod Varieties

**LONGFELLOW**—Vigorous in growth, bearing abundance of pods five to six inches long, round, slightly curved, stringless when young, of good quality. Green pod.

**GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD**—A very prolific bearer, pods five to six inches long, stringless, crisp, round and fleshy.

**HOPKINS' IMPROVED RED VALENTINE**—Very early and one of the most popular round, green pod beans.

**BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD**—Extra early, very prolific, and entirely stringless, crisp and tender, and of fine quality.

**TENNESSEE GREEN POD**—Has very long, broad, flat, bright green pods of splendid quality.

**"FORDHOOK FAVORITE"**—The White-Seeded Stringless Green Pod. This is claimed to be the best green-podded bush bean yet produced. The original Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, so long famous as unequaled, matures from three to five days earlier, however, and for first early will remain popular as ever. Most gardeners, to whom a few days do not matter, will probably prefer this new White-Seeded Stringless Green Pod. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, are very vigorous and remarkable for their prolific character. The leaves are bright dark green, quite heavy, but not over abundant; the strength of the plant is concentrated upon the production of an enormous crop of handsome pods. The pods measure from five and one-half to six and one-half inches long; they are one-half inch wide and one-half inch thick, so full and fleshy that they are almost perfectly round. They are brittle, juicy, free from tough fibre, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The handsome light green pods will please all who seek both quality and quantity. The seed, being white, can be used for dried beans in the winter.

**BLACK VALENTINE**—Excellent bean for market gardeners, especially in earliness, in abundance of pods and uniform ripening. Very extensively used in the South as the pods retain their color and freshness. Fairly good flavor and handsome in appearance. Vines vigorous and very hardy, holding pods well up from ground. Pods 5 to



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

5 ½ inches long, round, thick, meaty, tender and stringless. Seed medium size, black.

## Wax Varieties

**WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX**—Extra early, long, flat wax pods. Remarkably free from rust, and is largely used as a shipping bean in Texas.

**PENCIL POD BLACK WAX**—This is an extra fine strain of the Black Wax variety, with long, slender, round pods of the finest quality.

**DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX**—Has long, round pods of attractive waxy color, solid, tender; good flavor.

**DAVIS KIDNEY WAX**—Plant is very vigorous and upright in growth, holding pods well up from the ground. This bean enjoys very large sale on account of its superior quality and handsome appearance. An excellent bean for market and private gardeners. Pods white waxy color, 5 to 5 ½ inches long, flat, wide, straight. Seed white, kidney-shaped.

**IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX**—Very popular and well known. A standard variety.

## Bush Limas

**NICHOLSON'S SPECKLED LIMA**—A brown, flat bean, mottled with deep brown spots, size somewhat larger than Sieva, most prolific bush Lima grown, flourishes in the dryest weather and is almost drouth proof, a perfect bush butter bean growing 18 inches to 2 ft. high, begins blooming early and if kept closely picked, continues to bear until frost kills the plant; good for summer or winter use.

**HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA**—Is considered to be the Bush Lima Bean for the South. Very early, productive.

## Pole Beans

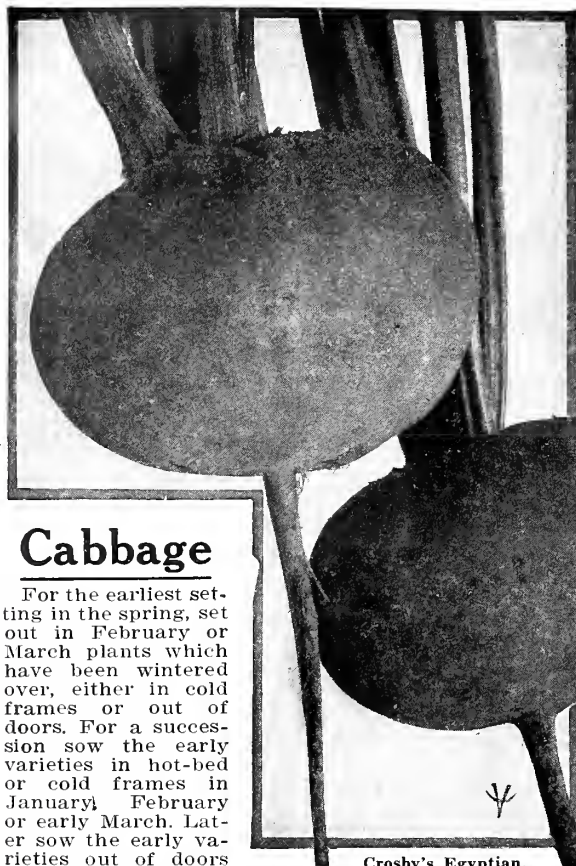
**GEORGIA STRIPED CORN-FIELD**—If you want a first class pole bean to plant in your corn, this is certainly the variety that you should plant with full assurance that it will give you the kind of results that you are looking for. It is a green pod bean, producing beans about 6 inches long, round and well filled. I highly recommend it.

**KENTUCKY WONDER**—Considered to be the best green pod sort, early, productive and entirely stringless.

**NICHOLSON'S SPECKLED BUTTER POLE**—I recommend this variety very highly to the Southern planter. It is practically the same as the bush variety, except being a climber.

**WHITE CREASEBACK**—Long, round pods, stringless, fleshy and tender.

**SMALL SIEVA LIMA**—Beans small but very early and of fine quality.



## Cabbage

For the earliest setting in the spring, set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over, either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow the early varieties in hot-bed or cold frames in January, February or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April.

**For winter cabbage** sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter. **Fall sowing**, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flatheaded kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 foot rows; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make plants for an acre. Use good rich soil, plenty of manure and fertilizer, and work frequently and deeply.

**NICHOLSON'S EXTRA EARLY**—An exceptionally fine extra early Cabbage, with solid, flat heads. Highly recommended.

**NICHOLSON'S EARLY WONDER**—A medium early, flat head Cabbage of the very finest quality.

**NICHOLSON'S PRIZE HEAD**—A late, large, deep, flat head Cabbage of the very finest quality.

**EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD**—Considered to be the finest of the early, cone-shaped head varieties, and is a standard everywhere it is used.

**CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD**—Is about one week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, and makes much larger heads; is very popular.

**HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER**—Heads large, round and very compact; ten days earlier than the Jersey Wakefield.

**EARLY FLAT DUTCH**—One of the best second early varieties of Cabbage grown. Probably more of this variety is planted in Texas than any other kind.

**STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH**—Considered to be an improvement over the Early Flat Dutch, and is very popular with a great many truck growers.

Crosby's Egyptian.

## Beets

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. Always sow in freshly prepared soil. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row; sow five to six pounds per acre in drills. For field culture drills should be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, covered three-fourths inch deep.

**DETROIT DARK RED**—Round, skin and flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade; tender and sweet.

**DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP**—An improved variety of deep blood color, fine form and flavor, and a favorite variety.

**CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN**—The best for early market; and is an improvement over the regular Egyptian variety.

**EARLY EGYPTIAN**—This is an extra early variety, produces flat, smooth, turnips of fine quality.

**ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP**—Early, round, smooth and dark red. One of the best for market.

**EARLY BLOOD TURNIP**—One of the best known and most popular; an early sort, smooth and dark red.

**LONG SMOOTH BLOOD**—Long, smooth and dark red. A late variety of fine quality.

**SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET**—This is not grown for its roots but is a salad and is particularly desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves used as greens and later the broad, flat, beautiful, wax-like leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant and should be grown in every garden.

## Carrots

**OXHEART**—This is a splendid table variety and is one of the most popular with market gardeners. Desirable for home use.

**DANVERS' HALF LONG**—An excellent market variety of medium size, of a rich, orange red color, smooth and handsome.



Danver's Half Long.



**COPENHAGEN MARKET**—The earliest large, round headed Cabbage yet introduced. The heads are exceptionally large for so early a variety, very solid and of most excellent quality. The plants are vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves, which are of rather upright growth. The leaves are medium light green, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth. This is a most excellent sort, both for the home garden and market gardening trade.

**SUCCESSION**—Long a favorite with Southern market gardeners and shippers. A good second early, following in maturity varieties like Allhead Early and Sure Crop, and is a splendid general purpose Cabbage for both spring and fall planting. Medium to large; solid; reliable header.

**PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH**—The old favorite for fall and winter use. Grows low to ground, heads large, bluish green in color, broad and flat top.

**EARLY DRUMHEAD**—A standard variety, fine quality.

**ALL SEASONS**—Heads very deep, splendid keeper. Medium early, forming large, fine heads of the finest quality. Plants are very vigorous and sure heading, leaves large and smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation.

**SUREHEAD**—Produces large, round, flat heads of the Flat Dutch type, fine texture. Largely grown by market gardeners.

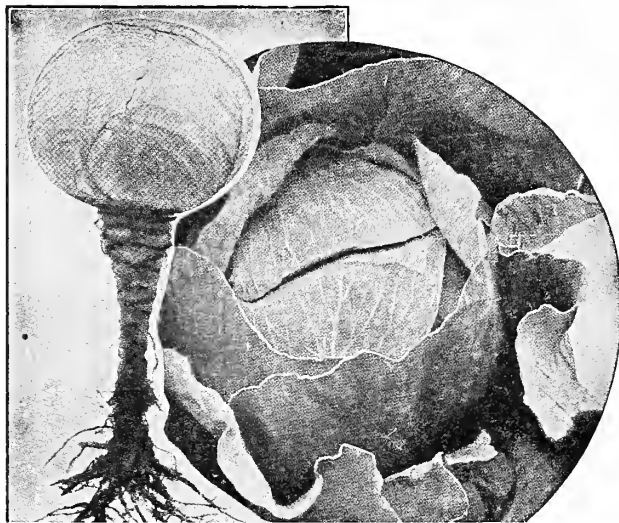
**DANISH BALL HEAD**—Considered to be one of the most popular varieties of Cabbage for the winter market. The heads are round and hard, making it a splendid shipping variety.

## Collards

The Collard is a kind of Cabbage which sometimes forms a compact head; a great favorite of most people after the vegetable has been subjected to a heavy frost or even icy weather, and the cold does not hurt them for eating purposes. The Collard is one of the most valuable and most favored vegetables. The leaves can be pulled from underneath the head of the plant and cattle, horses, hogs and poultry are very fond of them. Such action does not injure the growing and the preserving of the Collard for human food.



Nicholson's Extra Early Cabbage.



Danish Ball Head Cabbage.

The Collard is excellent for food from a plant ten inches in height up to a stalk three to four feet in height. It is nothing unusual for the Collard to grow five or six feet in the South. After the Collard leaves have been plucked away and later the head has been cut off, the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the invincible stalk are a delicious dish. As a rule, when properly boiled the leaves or sprouts may be partaken of with safety as well as a keen relish by anyone who can digest solid food at all.

Furthermore, it will grow in a soil that is sometimes too poor to grow Cabbage, and many people in the Southern States, where it is best known, prefer Collards for a vegetable rather than Cabbage.

The Collard is here, and here to stay, for when people, all kinds of stock, hogs and poultry have a growing and yearning palatable desire for the plant, it is bound to grow. This is the case with the Collard.

The Collard is planted and grown same as Cabbage, and the leaves or sprouts are boiled, seasoned with bacon or other fat and cooked until tender, then served hot or cold and eaten a delicious dish.

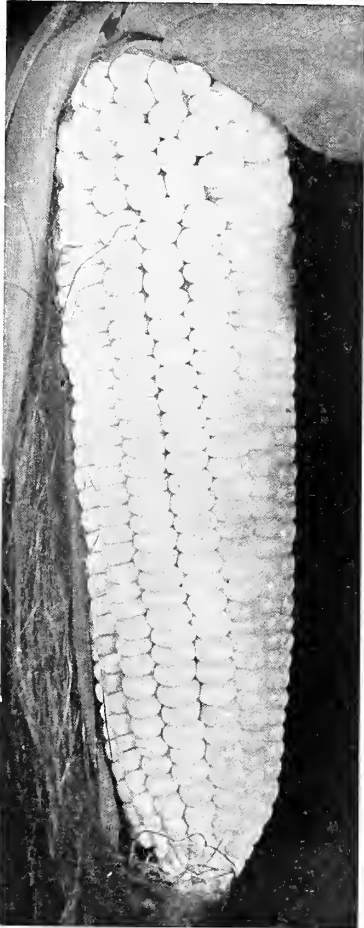
**GEORGIA, OR SOUTHERN**—The standard variety of Collards, planted all over the South. Sow seed as for Cabbage. Transplant when a month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.

## Cauliflower

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Anyone will be reasonably certain of success with this most desirable vegetable. Can be grown in the South as easily as Cabbage. All they need is rich soil and plenty of water. Planted both in the Spring and in the Fall. I have been very successful in growing Cauliflower, and will be glad to give full information to those who are interested in this crop.

**EARLY DWARF ERFURT**—A remarkably sure heading Cauliflower. Of dwarf habit, with short outside leaves. The heads when ready for market are of medium to large size, curd white, exceptionally deep and of finest quality. It will give excellent results for either home garden or market.

**EARLY SNOW BALL**—Undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced. Produces beautiful snow-white heads of the finest flavor.



Stowell's Evergreen.

## Sugar Corn

### Sweet or Garden Varieties

**ADAMS' EXTRA EARLY**—Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use.

**ADAMS' EARLY**—This variety is a little later than the Adams' Extra Early, and makes a larger ear and is planted more extensively.

**STOWELL'S EVERGREEN**—The standard for quality, and the best known variety.

**COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**—Entirely distinct; cob small, with deep, pearl-white kernels, exceptionally fine quality.

**WHITE PEARL and HICKORY KING**—Not sweet corns, but very largely grown by market gardeners on account of being splendid roasting ear varieties.

**GOLDEN BANTAM**—A superb, really sweet Corn. For an extra early, has a flavor all its own. Two ears to each stalk, ears six inches long and eight rows of grains. Golden Bantam is in a class by itself.

## Cucumbers

Form low, flat hills, six feet apart each way of rich soil, by mixing in a quantity of thoroughly decomposed manure, stirring the soil to a depth of six inches or more; or open shallow trenches six to eight feet apart and mix with the bottom earth a quantity of similar manure, and replace the surface soil. Scatter on each hill 15 or 20 seeds, or one every inch along the rows, and cover 1 inch deep, pressing soil firmly. Two ounces for 100 hills; 2 pounds for an acre.

**EARLY FORTUNE**—An exceptionally fine, early and productive Cucumber of the White Spine variety.

**DAVIS PERFECT**—This is the new dark green market strain of the Long White Spine; for either forcing or open ground culture.

**KLONDIKE**—A splendid strain of White Spine with dark green skin.

**ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE**—One of the finest and most perfect in shape, size, color and quality; fresh, brittle, crisp and deliciously flavored.

**LONG GREEN**—Fine for pickling when small. Good for table use when about half grown.

**CHICAGO PICKLE**—A splendid variety used for both eating and pickling purposes.

**JAPANESE CLIMBING**—A good variety for training to a trellis. Forms long fruit of rich, dark-green color. The flesh is white, crisp, good flavor.

## Egg Plant

**BLACK BEAUTY**—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, luscious, purplish fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. Holds its color exceptionally well, making it very desirable for market and shipping, not as much as the New York Improved Purple, but in earliness and shipping qualities recommended highly to market gardeners.

**NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE SPINELESS**—The leading market variety, and undoubtedly the best for size, quality and productiveness.

## Horse Radish

Horse Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the root. Plant in rows 2½ feet apart, setting the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, small end down, and top 1 to 3 inches below the surface.

## Celery

Celery seed is slow to germinate and ample time must be given. Sow thinly, cover lightly, and keep constantly moist. Count on about 7,500 plants per ounce, or ¼ pound per acre. When the seedling plants are 3 inches high they should be clipped for stocky growth, or else transplanted.

**GIANT GOLDEN HEART**—This is one of the largest of the green varieties. It not only grows tall, but is very thick in diameter and is very hardy and easily grown. The stems are wide and flattish and of very best quality.

**GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING, OR PARIS GOLDEN**—The best market variety, especially for early crop. The plant is naturally golden-yellow (both stem and leaves), but needs to be blanched to make it brittle and fit for table use. Forms a rather small bunch. French grown.

**WHITE PLUME**—A comparatively easy variety to grow, as it is fairly hardy, and being naturally white, is easy to blanch. The leaves are also white, tinted with green at tips. Forms a medium size bunch and is fairly tall; early.



Davis Perfect.



## Nicholson's Superior Lettuce Collection

For early Spring use sow in September and protect through the Winter in cold frames the same as Cabbage, or sow in hot beds in February, and transplant to open ground as soon as it can be worked. For late supplies sow in the open ground as soon as the season will permit, in rows one foot apart; thin out plants to one foot apart in rows.

**NICHOLSON'S NEW YORK MAMMOTH**—This is one of the largest heading varieties grown; tender, sweet and of fine quality.

**BIG BOSTON**—A favorite in the South, producing large, solid, fine heads.

**PRIZEHEAD**—One of the best loose non-heading varieties, of fine quality and very popular.

**EARLY CURLED SIMPSON**—A loose bunching sort, light green in color, crisp and tender.

**HANSON**—A fine heading variety. An extra fine sort.

**BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON**—A bunching variety, forming no definite head. It has a large mass of fine brittle leaves of a light green, attractive color.

## Gourds

**DIPPER**—Pt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

**JAPANESE NEST EGG**—Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

**PIPE CALABASH**—Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

**DISH RAG**—Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

## Kale

Kale is used for greens; a large producer. For Winter crop sow from August thru the Fall in drills two feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row and cultivate as Cabbage. One ounce for 1,000 plants. 3 lbs. per acre.



Egg Plant.

**SCOTCH CURLED**—Most tender and delicate of the Cabbage family, improved by frost, leaves look like an immense feather which are curled on the edges. Extremely hardy.

## Kohl Rabi

**EARLY WHITE VIENNA**—Bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use. Of a blue whitish color, delicate cabbage-like flavor.

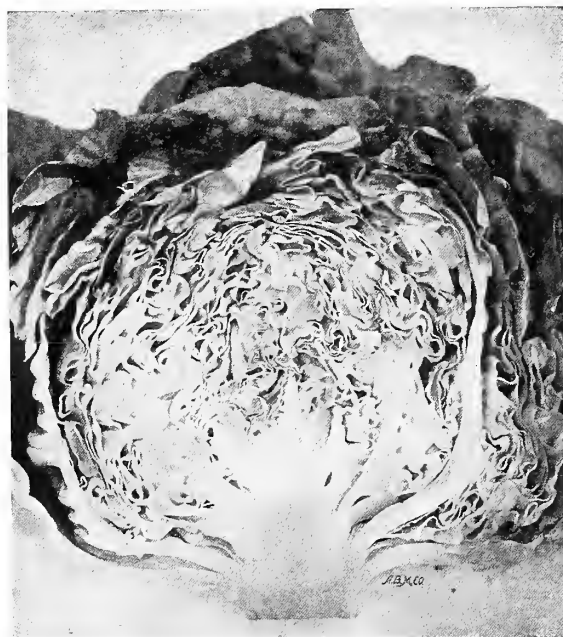
## Mustard

**OSTRICH PLUME**—Dark green leaves more curled on the edges than any other sort.

**SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED**—Large variety forming a great mass of beautiful leaves, ruffled and finely curved on the edges.

**CHINESE GIANT**—Very hardy, smooth, broad-leaved variety. Leaves are thin and deeply shaded with broad white midrib.

**ELEPHANT EAR**—Very similar to the Chinese Giant.



Big Boston.

## Okra

This vegetable is extensively grown for its green pods, and is used in soups and for greens. It has a zestful flavor particularly its own, and has gained a prominent place in the vegetable list. It is comparatively new to states north of Tennessee, but will do well wherever there is warm sunshine. Sow the seed thickly in rich ground about the middle of May, or when the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, 1 inch deep; thin to 10 inches apart in drills.

**WHITE VELVET**—Pods large, white, very smooth; an abundant bearer. This distinct and beautiful variety was originated in Georgia.

**GEORGIA FAVORITE GREEN**—Very early and productive. A distinct variety, growing about 14 inches in height.

**LONG GREEN**—Pods are dark green and stalks tall.

**PERKINS' LONG POD**—This is a very prolific variety, pods intense green in color and of unusual length, very slim and do not get hard as is the case with other Okras.



Okra.



## Muskmelons or Cantaloupes

Select light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills from 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to the hill.

**BURRELL'S GEM**—An orange fleshed variety of Rocky Ford and of exceptionally fine quality. Heavily netted. Splendid shipper. Skin is rather dark green and rind thin, leaving a thick lining of delicious flesh.

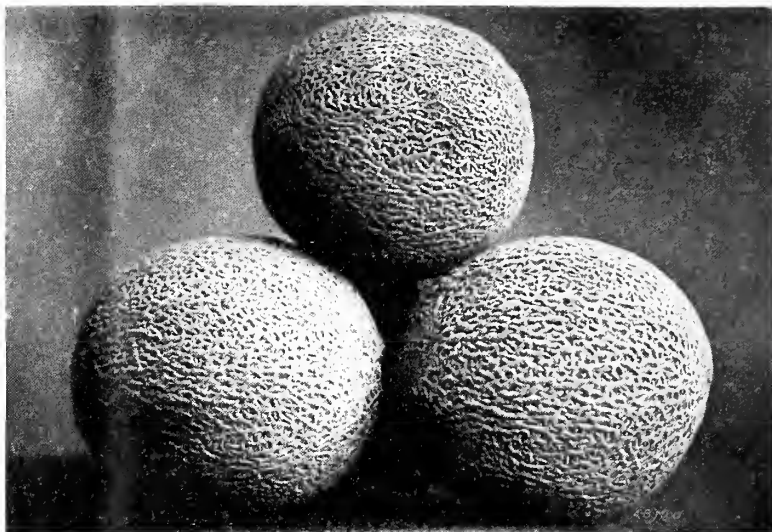
**NETTED ROCKY FORD**—I consider this to be the finest variety of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe to grow in Texas. It is a thick, green flesh variety of the finest quality, heavily netted small seed cavity, luscious flesh, high flavor.

**SELECTED ROCKY FORD**—A standard variety which is planted more extensively than any other in the South. My seed is gathered from selected stock.

**CANNON BALL**—Perfectly round, heavily netted. Flesh green and very thick. Small seed cavity.

**HACKENSACK**—Very large, deep ribbed, heavily netted, flesh thick and of fine quality. One of the best, hardiest and most prolific muskmelons.

**NICHOLSON'S IMPROVED BANANA MUSKMELON**—This melon is not to be compared with the ordinary Banana Muskmelon that is usually sold. My grower began twelve years ago selecting only choice specimens of this melon for seed stock and has not allowed any other melon to grow near them, and in this way has developed almost a different melon from the original. Grows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, ripens in about 85 days, is very prolific, remains in bearing longer than any of the smaller melons, and withstands summer drouth and heat better. The flavor is delicious; one melon is enough for a whole family. By all means give this melon a trial and I know you will like it.



Netted Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

## Onion Seed

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre in drills. A rich, loamy soil, preferably one that has been liberally manured the previous season, is best suited to growing Onions. Sow the seed one-half inch deep in drill one foot apart.

**EARLY WHITE PEARL**—This variety is very largely planted in the South, making a fine, large, flat Onion of mild flavor.

**GIANT YELLOW PRIZETAKER**—Bright straw color, mild flavor and grows to immense size. Although of such size, it is hard and an excellent keeper.

**MAMMOTH SILVER KING**—Grows to an immense size, silvery white, fine quality.

**RED WEATHERSFIELD**—The standard variety of red Onion planted all over America. Grows to large size, very productive, an excellent keeper.

**EL PASO, OR LARGE MEXICAN**—A very large, handsome, white, flat Onion of quick growth and mild flavor.

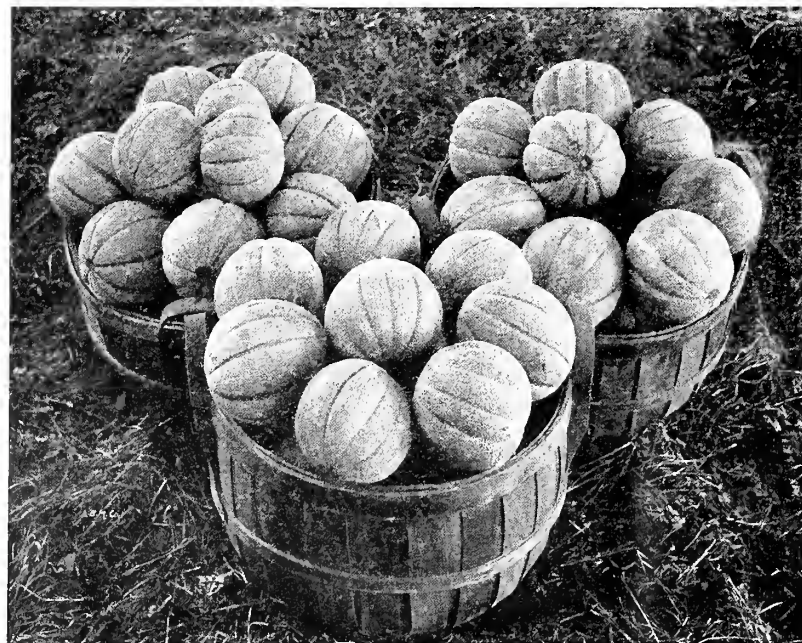
**CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA**—A beautiful, white, waxy Onion of the finest quality. Largely grown in Southwest Texas. One of the most popular.

**YELLOW BERMUDA**—Sometimes called White Bermuda. A straw-colored Onion of medium size.

**RED BERMUDA**—Same as Yellow Bermuda, only pale red in color.

**WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN**—The best known and most largely used white Onion. Is flat on the bottom and thick towards the top. Very hard and firm and an excellent keeper. Is largely used for white onion sets as well as for market onions and pickles.

**AUSTRALIAN BROWN**—Extra early, a sure cropper, and extra long-keeping. The bulbs somewhat resemble Danvers in size and form, but are thicker through, thus yielding a larger crop both in bulk and weight, and mature earlier. The skin is gen-



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

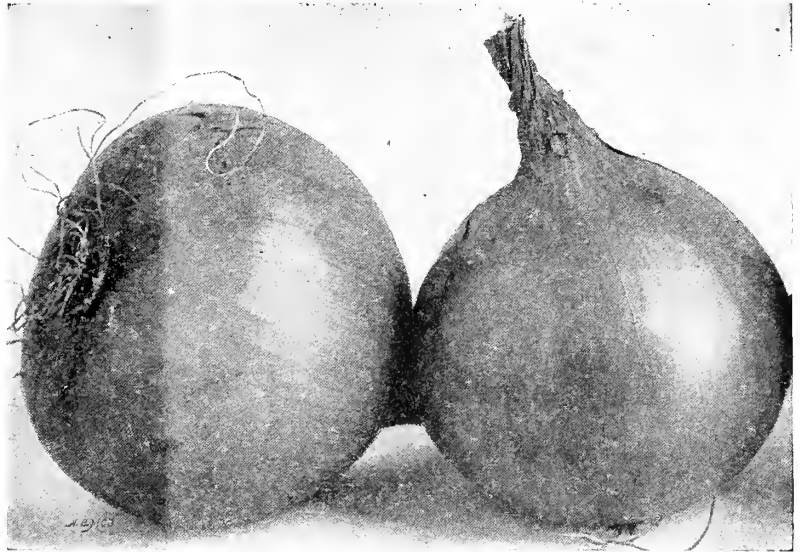


erally of a bright reddish brown while the flesh is always white, crisp, extremely solid, and of sweet, mild flavor.

## Onion Sets

Can supply White Silver Skin, Dark Red and Yellow in the Spring, Bermuda, Crystal White Wax, White Pearl and White Multiplying Shallots during the months of September and October.

<b>White Silver Skin</b>	<b>Yellow Bermuda</b>
<b>Dark Red</b>	<b>Red Bermuda</b>
<b>Yellow</b>	<b>White Multiplying</b>
<b>Crystal White Wax</b>	<b>Bermuda</b>



Prizetaker.

## Improved Pea Seed

Sow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre in drills. Peas mature earliest in a light, rich soil; for a general crop, a deep, rich loam, or inclining to clay is best.

**AMERICAN WONDER**—Plants grow to 10 inches high. Peas of a luscious flavor.

**EARLY ALASKA**—Very early, blue pea; height  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

**FIRST AND BEST**—Very early and prolific. A standard variety. Height  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

**NOTT'S EXCELSIOR**—Very early, pods always well filled, finest quality. Height  $1\frac{1}{4}$  feet.

**EARLY PREMIUM GEM**—Very early, prolific, and delicious flavor. Height  $1\frac{1}{4}$  feet.

**BLISS EVERBEARING**—Long time in bearing. Peas are large, pods are long. Height 2 feet.

**CHAMPION OF ENGLAND**—One of the richest, best flavored peas, well known and popular. Height 4 feet.

**WHITE MARROWFAT**—A standard and popular variety. Height, 4 feet.

**PRIDE OF THE MARKET**—Very popular with market gardeners; pods very large and handsome and of finest quality. Height, 2 feet.

**LAXTONIAN**—This is an ideal market and home garden pea, medium dwarf in habit of growth

but with very large pods, averaging five to six inches in length. Laxtonian seldom has any blank spaces in the pods.

## Parsley

Parsley is used as a garnishment for meats and salads and also adds a pleasing flavor to soups. Soak seed for several hours, sow in border or frame. Thin rows to 8 inches each way. Use one ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill.

**DOUBLE CURLED**—Standard variety, finely curled leaves of finest quality.



Parsley.



Early Alaska.





Parsnips.

## Parsnips

Parsnips do best in deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate it should be sown as early as possible.

**LARGE SUGAR, OR HOLLOW CROWN**—Considered the best for general culture. The market gardener's favorite.

## Peppers

One ounce of seed will produce 100 plants. Indispensable for seasoning sauces, salads, etc. For this purpose the larger varieties are useful; the milder sorts like Ruby King being used as a vegetable for salads. The small fruited ones for pickling and flavoring. Sow the seed one-half inch deep in hot bed or in the house, and transplant to open when all danger of frost is past.

**CHINESE GIANT**—Largest and finest mild red variety. Very largely grown by market gardeners.

**BELL OR BULL NOSE**—A favorite variety, early, mild and thick skinned.

**RUBY KING**—Very popular, mild, red pepper for market or family use.

**LONG RED CAYENNE**—A small, long, bright red sort, very productive, extremely strong and pungent.

**MEXICAN CHILI**—Used for seasoning.

**CRIMSON GIANT**—Earliest maturing of the extremely large red sweet peppers. Surpassed by none in evenness of size and shape. Plant is a vigorous grower. Fruits are of the largest size, color deep green when fruit is young, deep crimson when matured. Flavor mild.

**PIMENTO PEPPER**—This is a sweet pepper—that is the difference—one which you will enjoy eating in salad, either fresh or canned. Canners and market gardeners are planting Pimento largely. Very thick flesh, wonderful mild flavor.

## Pumpkins

Pumpkins are not so particular as to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a large scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the finer squash. Pumpkins are splendid feed for sheep when pasture begins to fail in the fall.

**LARGE CHEESE**—Flat and round like a cheese. Skin orange color.

**KENTUCKY FIELD**—Skin is deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter. One of the best.

**CONNECTICUT FIELD**—Extensively used all over America for field culture.

**GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW**—Crook neck, mottled green and white striped, flesh yellow mottled and fine grained.

**JAPANESE**—Similar in size and form to the well known Cushaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes, turning to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet. Rich deep yellow flesh.

**SMALL SUGAR**—Fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh very sweet, fine grained and most excellent for pies.

**MEXICAN LAGUNA**—Originated in the famous Laguna lake districts of Northern Mexico, this variety is peculiar, comprising different shapes and sizes, which are all good. They are hardy and prolific, splendidly suitable for shipping. They grow to a fair medium size, about 25 to 40 pounds, and while they have no special merits as to eating quality, they will outyield and are of much greater feeding value than any American variety. Greedily eaten by all stock. Vines are hardy, vigorous and very prolific; fruit has a tough rind and will keep indefinitely. A great drouth resister; may be planted in corn after same is laid by. Average yield from 5 to 10 tons per acre.

## Rhubarb

### Or Pie Plant.

Can supply roots of these in the Spring only. Plants are easily grown in any good garden soil. Keep soil loose and free from weeds. Well manured ground will produce better stalks.



Bell or Bull Nose Pepper.

## Select Radish Seed BEST FRENCH GROWN SEED FROM TRANSPLANTED ROOTS

The secret of growing good radishes consists chiefly in the observance on the part of the grower of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water; and last, but by no means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly, and if not supplied with plenty of water are apt to be pithy.

**EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED**—Handsome, early, round sort. Skin bright scarlet on top, shading to white on bottom; crisp and fine.

**EARLY SCARLET TURNIP**—A well known variety, very quick grower.

**LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP**—A well known and very popular variety of excellent quality.

**FRENCH BREAKFAST**—Pink color, olive shaped, white tipped.

**LONG WHITE VIENNA, OR LADY FINGER**—Of rapid growth, beautiful shape, skin and flesh snow white.

**CHARTIER**—Deep crimson at top, shading off to white at the bottom. Very handsome, tender and crisp.

**CHINA ROSE WINTER**—Bright rose-colored skin. Flesh white and of excellent quality.

**ROUND SCARLET CHINA**—An exceptionally fine, turnip shaped radish, largely used by market gardeners.

**ROUND BLACK SPANISH**—A winter variety, with black skin and white flesh. Top shaped, almost globular.

**CINCINNATI MARKET ("Glass" Radish)**—A strain of the Long Scarlet, growing to slightly larger size, fully as early and darker in coloring. A popular variety in the South and largely planted for shipping North during the early spring months.



French Breakfast.

## Spinach

Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow broadcast or in drills one foot apart, and begin thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before the hot weather, or they will be tough and stringy. For early Spring use sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw. In the South, Spinach can be grown without covering. It requires about 20 pounds to sow an acre broadcast.

**BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED**—Leaves are curled and crinkled like the Savoy Cabbage; hardy and most productive.

## Squash

Squashes should not be planted until danger from frost is past, but plant winter kinds as soon as safe in order that they may mature. Plant in hills five feet apart for bush varieties, and six or eight feet for running varieties, putting 6 or 8 seeds in the hill, finally leaving but three plants. One ounce of the bush varieties for 40 hills, or of the large seeded kinds, 15 hills; two or three pounds of the bush and three or four pounds of the large seeded for an acre.

**WHITE BUSH**—Standard summer variety; good for home or market.

**YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH**—Standard summer variety, small crookneck. Skin bright yellow; early, productive.



Summer Crookneck Squash.



Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved Spinach.

**BOSTON MARROW SQUASH**—This is a very productive fall and winter variety of medium to large size, oval shape, and thin skin. It is much used for canning and making pies. The fruits when ripe are bright orange with a shading of light cream color. The flesh is of rich salmon yellow, fine grained and of excellent flavor, but not as dry as the Hubbard.

**HUBBARD**—This is the well known winter squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality.

## Tobacco

Can supply all the standard varieties. Ask for prices.

Mangel Wurzels make splendid hog and cattle feed; are easily grown and amply repay stock raisers who grow them.





Nicholson's Southern Beauty Tomatoes.

## Turnips

**EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN**—This variety is remarkably early. The tops are very small, strap-leaved, upright and compact, so that the rows can be planted close together. The roots are clear white, purple top, very desirable for early use.

**EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF**—The most widely cultivated and best known variety.

**WHITE FLAT DUTCH**—A flat, white sort of excellent quality. Largely used in Southern States.

**PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE**—Similar to the Purple Top Strap Leaf, except in shape. Grows very large.

**POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE**—Large globe-shaped white variety. Grows to immense size.

**GOLDEN BALL**—Sweet, yellow flesh variety, medium size.

**WHITE EGG**—White, rapid growing, egg-shaped, fine quality.

**AMBER GLOBE**—Splendid sort for general crop.

**SEVEN TOP**—Used principally for greens.

**RUTABAGAS**—Leaves few and small; makes splendid, large turnip. A fine keeper.

**COWHORN**—Makes a long root. Flesh firm and of fine quality. Carrot shape, usually slightly bent.

**SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE**—Makes fine white Turnips in addition to salad; bardy, and needs no protection; very popular for winter and spring seller.

## Tomatoes

Sow seed in February and March in hotbeds, or in pots in a sunny exposure in the house. To make healthy, stocky plants, may be transplanted or potted when two or three inches high. When five or six inches high, if the ground has become warm, transplant to open ground on a rainy or cloudy day.

**NICHOLSON'S SOUTHERN BEAUTY**—Fine selected strain of Beauty Tomato. Large, smooth, flesh of finest quality. Glossy crimson, purplish shading.

**McGEE**—Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops where other varieties fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of good flavor.

**BONNIE BEST**—A very fine tomato. Very popular with market gardeners in South Texas.

**SPARKS' EARLIANA**—Claimed to be the earliest. Large, smooth, red and very prolific.

**DWARF CHAMPION**—Distinct in foliage and habits of growth, being compact and upright. Fruit smooth, early and purplish red.

**PONDEROSA**—Very large, solid and of a good flavor; specimens have been grown to weigh four lbs.

**DWARF STONE**—As early and claimed to be much larger than Dwarf Champion; very productive.

**EARLY ACME**—A well known standard variety.

**NEW STONE**—A general favorite with canners. Fruit round, large and deep red in color.

**YELLOW PEAR**—Fine for preserves.

**RED CHERRY**—Fine for preserves.

**EARLY DETROIT**—A splendid variety introduced about five years ago, is claimed to be the earliest and best of the Early Purplish Pink Tomatoes. Vigorous and very productive. Smooth and uniform in size, nearly globe shape, firm, excellent quality. One of the most valuable shipping tomatoes yet produced.

**JUNE PINK**—Purplish pink tomato similar to the popular Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruits. A valuable variety for market gardeners who want a very early, purplish pink tomato.



White Flat Dutch Turnips.



# Watermelons

My Melon Seed is all Southern grown and far superior to Northern grown Seed.

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best for Watermelons. It should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and thoroughly. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Plant 8 or 10 seeds in a hill, and finally when danger of insects is past, leave but three strong plants. Thousands of melon growers annually depend on me for their seeds and are universally pleased, claiming that nowhere else have they ever obtained seeds so pure and reliable. It pays to have the best. Sow 4 to 5 pounds per acre in hills.

**NICHOLSON'S GOLDEN HONEY**—I introduced this splendid melon in Texas several years ago. It is of an oblong shape, medium size. Flesh is of a beautiful glistening amber shade of yellow, very tender and of delicious flavor. Has no hard core or stringy sections. Rind thick, seeds large and white, some of them having small black spots. I recommend this very highly, especially for home use.

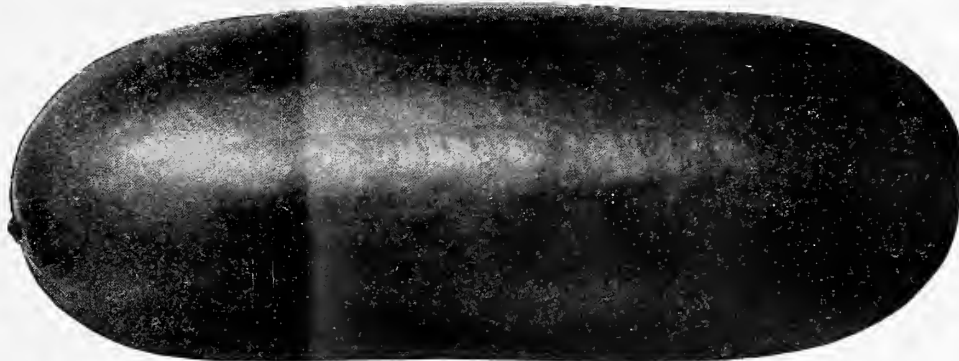
**GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE**—Too well known to need description.

**ANGEL KISS**—This is the sweetest variety of melon grown, has thin rind, deep red flesh of finest quality. Fine for home use.

**TOM WATSON**—The fruit is very large, many melons weighing 50 to 60 pounds and measuring 18 to 24 inches in length. Its rind is very thin but exceedingly tough. The skin is a dark mottled green; the flesh a brilliant scarlet, and the heart very large. The flavor is delicious. The beauty of Tom Watson is its rind, which, together with its size, makes it ideal for shipping and handling. The seeds are brown with white tips but are somewhat uneven both in color and size, even if every melon is true to type. Meets all the requirements of home, local gardening and shippers.

**ALABAMA SWEET**—More largely used for shipping than any other variety. The melons are large, of oblong form and have a firm, dark green, slightly striped rind. The flesh is bright red in color and of most delicious flavor; seeds are white.

**KLECKLEY, OR GEORGIA SWEET**—The introducer claims this to be the melon of quality—the "sweetest of all." It has certainly become immensely popular because of its superb flavor and surpassing crispness. On account of the crispness and tenderness, it is not recommended for



Tom Watson Watermelon.

shipping, but for nearby markets and for home consumption it has no superior. Medium size, oval shape, average length about 18 to 20 inches; color mottled green, flesh bright red and of fine quality. Seeds are white and placed close to the rind, outside of the big, bright scarlet heart. A melon that will give satisfaction to the grower.

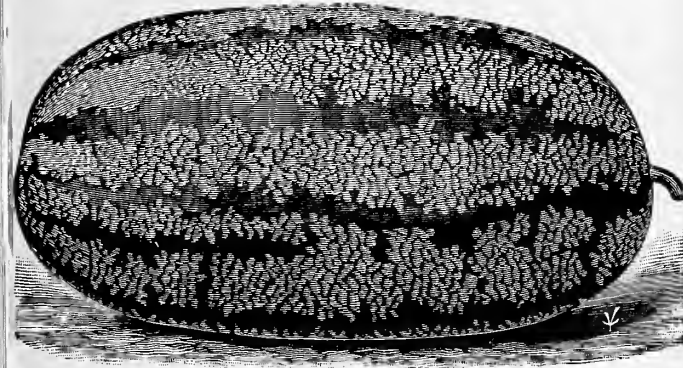
**HALBERT HONEY**—The melons average 18 to 24 inches long and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark glossy green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, the rich coloring and luscious quality extending to the thin rind. One of the most popular watermelons of the day, and the finest of all melons for the home garden and local market. Its delicate flesh and beautiful appearance give it the quality that people want—sweet, fine flavored and juicy. Will ripen choice fruits even in the Northern States if given a good location.

**MEANS DELICIOUS**—This melon was introduced by Mr. Means of Parker County, Texas, is oblong in shape and grows to a very large size. Color of skin light green with dark netting; meat is a rich crimson, solid and of a delicious flavor. Seed of this variety is always scarce and there is a big demand for it. I am sure you would be pleased with it. Seed selected from first-class, large melons.

**EXCEL—A New Watson Melon**—My grower describes this melon as follows: "During the last two years a great many growers of watermelons for market have demanded another melon, claiming the Watson would not stand far distant shipping satisfactorily. During 1912 and 1913 I made numerous trial tests of a number of supposed new varieties, but none proved satisfactory excepting the 'Excel.' After my trials with this melon in 1913 I concluded to put out several hundred acres to the 'Excel' in 1914 for market, and the results of this crop were so satisfactory, and the melons pleased my customers so well that I do not hesitate to recommend this melon as a market sort to every planter of melons. In fact, it will produce more large, marketable melons under the same conditions than any of the other sorts of the long variety, and its carrying and keeping qualities are unsurpassed. 'Excel' produce melons eighteen to twenty-two inches long by twelve to sixteen inches in diameter and weigh from forty to sixty pounds. The dark green rind indistinctly striped with a shade lighter green is tough and easily stands far distant shipment. The deep red flesh is crisp, melting and of finest flavor, entirely free from core or hard centers; heart large and very firm, with unusually small seed cavity.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—In perfecting the type of this melon, there were intentionally bred into it two colors of seed (white with black tips and dark seed). While one melon will not have two colors of seed in it yet each of the two colors produces melons exactly alike in every respect. This was done to bring together new blood, which assures the very finest specimens. I mention this that you will not question the quality when you receive seed mixed with two colors.

**COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON**—Excellent for making preserves. Melons grow to good size, often weighing 20 pounds and over. They are also used for feeding stock.



Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.



Field of Alfalfa.

## Purity Brand Field Seeds

### Alfalfa

This Profitable Hay Crop yields four to five cuttings a year of most nutritious hay. Alfalfa will yield more cuttings and larger yields of splendid, nutritious hay on soils to which it is adapted than any other crop. Its use in Texas and other Southern States is increasing rapidly. Several large farmers in Texas have five hundred to one thousand acres and upwards in Alfalfa and are increasing their planting every year as they find it more profitable than any other crop. After Alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding four to five cuttings per season of nutritious and most excellent hay which is readily saleable at top prices.

Lands that are well set in Alfalfa command the very highest prices. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding, will furnish one or two good cuttings the first year and four to five cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into bloom, and from seed sown either in the fall or in the spring the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this state of development; cutting thickens Alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth and it not only makes a better quality of hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth and improving the stooling-out properties. The seed is usually sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

The Cahoon Seed Sower is considered the best to sow the seed with. Before sowing the seed, the land should be in a first-class state of cultivation. Then run a harrow over the land so as to put in good shape, afterwards sow the seed, covering it to the depth of from 1½ to 2 inches. In order to get an even stand, it is advisable to sow half the seed one way across the field and the other half at right angles to the line of first sowing.

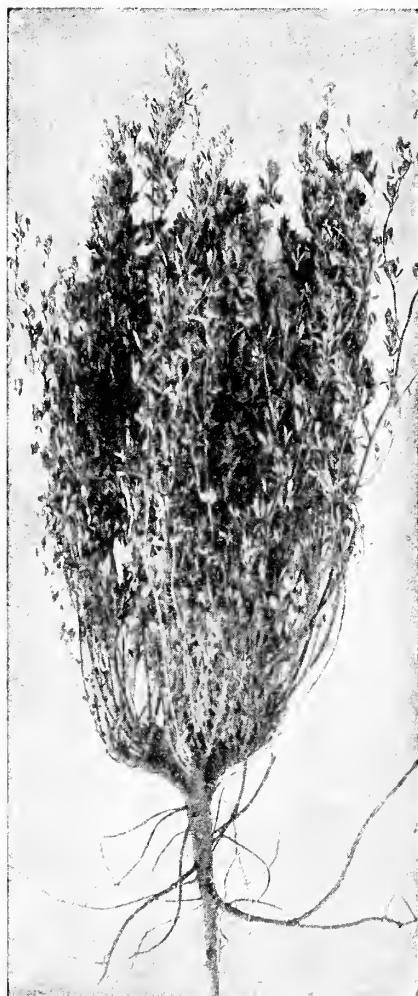
It is considered to be best to inoculate the seed before sowing. For this purpose I can supply Nitrugin in one and five acre cans.

Some people call for Non-irrigated Alfalfa Seed and some Irrigated Alfalfa Seed and often ask me what the difference is. From my observation in the past 25 years I have failed to find where it made any difference whether the seed was irrigated or non-irrigated; the main thing being to get good, first-class seed.

Should you wish further information in regard to Alfalfa and will write me, I will be glad to send you a book telling all about this valuable crop.

**PERUVIAN ALFALFA**—During the past year I have had several calls for Peruvian Alfalfa Seed. I have been looking around trying to locate some and find that it is very scarce and hard to secure on account of only small lots being grown in this country so far. I have finally secured a moderate supply, however, and would be glad to furnish my customers as long as my supply lasts. My grower from whom I secured my seed describes this Alfalfa as follows:

"The Peruvian Alfalfa will make one ton more per acre per season than common Alfalfa. It grows in cooler weather, starting earlier and growing later. It is equal in every way to the ordinary Alfalfa as food for stock, and has absolutely no quality that is objectionable. It will stand wetter soil, and some claim more drouth, than ordinary Alfalfa. I have confined my statement to a conservative basis. I have raised the Peruvian Alfalfa for a number of years,



Nicholson's Alfalfa.





Alfalfa Field Ready for Fourth Cutting.

and the demand for it has always exceeded the supply. I have this year plowed up all other Alfalfa to reseed in Peruvian this fall."

The Department of Agriculture in its Farmers' Bulletin No. 339, say that Peruvian Alfalfa is similar to Arabian Alfalfa, which they state is proving of special value in the Southwestern portion of the United States, where the winters are mild. It is characterized by its large leaflets and by the hairiness of its stems and leaves, quick recovery after cutting, and its very rapid growth during the growing season, and also by its ability to grow in cooler temperatures than ordinary Alfalfa.

On the other hand, it is extremely tender and generally winterkills in all except the Southern and Southwestern States. Its quick recovery after cutting and its longer growing season enable several more cuttings to be obtained than is possible from ordinary Alfalfa. The Peruvian Alfalfa grows taller than the Arabian, but the stems are more woody.

I would recommend my customers giving this new variety of Alfalfa a thorough trial. Sow at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Last fall I shipped several hundred pounds of Peruvian Alfalfa Seed to Ambrose Johnson, Laredo, Texas, and received a letter from him, dated 6-19-'16, in which he says that he thinks the Peruvian Alfalfa is better than any he has ever planted, and wants enough seed to plant twenty acres this fall.

**NICHOLSON'S PURITY BRAND FANCY**—This is the finest quality of American grown Alfalfa Seed that I am able to buy. It is bright and of exceptionally fine quality, and thoroughly re-cleaned. This seed is put up in 150 lb. sealed bags. Of course I can supply smaller quantities where wanted.

**Mammoth Russian Sunflower** The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine, and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of the Sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventive of malaria.

**IMPORTED TURKESTAN**—On account of war troubles in Europe, Turkestan Alfalfa is scarce and hard to get, and I am only carrying it in limited quantities.

**AMERICAN GROWN FANCY**—This is also a first-class quality of Alfalfa Seed and is the kind that is planted by the average farmer. It is not as good, however, as my Purity Brand.

**CHOICE ALFALFA**—This is a good grade of medium quality seed, contains some dark seeds so that the color is not as good as the Fancy, but it will give very good results otherwise.

## Nitragin

This is used to inoculate Alfalfa Seed before sowing. It is put up in cans enough to inoculate seed for one acre at \$1.00 each, and in five acre cans at \$4.00 each. Write for catalogue giving full information in regard to Nitragin and the growing of Alfalfa.

## Barley

**BEARDED**—This variety is mostly sown in the fall and is largely used for winter grazing.

**BEARDLESS**—This is a Spring Barley and is planted in the Spring only.

## Broomcorn

Broom Corn straw is still bringing a good price on the market. Farmers who understand the handling of it should find it a very profitable crop.

**IMPROVED EVERGREEN**—The fibre is long and fine, and keeps its green color well.

**DWARF**—Grows from three to four feet high, with straight, smooth brush.



## **Buckwheat**

**SILVER HULL**—A standard variety, largely grown, and gives excellent satisfaction.

**JAPANESE**—Very productive; decidedly profitable.

## **Cotton Seed**

**LONE STAR COTTON**—The demand for Lone Star Cotton Seed is increasing every year. Growers who have been growing this variety all seem to be highly pleased with it, claiming it has larger bolls than the Mebane, is easier to pick and is more storm proof. It is a first-class yielder and commands top prices; the per cent of lint ranging from 38 to 40 per cent. Have a limited quantity of first-class seed of this celebrated Cotton, and advise my customers to give it a thorough trial.

**MEBANE'S TRIUMPH BIG BOLL**—This is probably the most widely advertised cotton grown in Texas. It is a five lock cotton, yielding from 38 to 42 per cent lint, and is very popular. I secure my seed from very careful growers.

**ROWDEN FANCY BIG BOLL**—This variety was introduced in 1903 and is planted very largely all over the South. It is a big boll, five lock cotton, very easy to pick. Very productive.

**LONG STAPLE**—Grown very extensively in the northern portion of the State, and where it succeeds, produces a fine crop that commands the very highest prices.

## **Clover**

**BURR CLOVER**—An annual largely used in the South for Winter pasture. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. If you will sow Burr Clover on your Bermuda Grass sod this will give you green pasture the year round. Run a disc over your Bermuda Grass then sow the Burr Clover in September or October.

Can supply both fancy re-cleaned hulled Seed and Seed in the burr. Sow 15 to 20 pounds of re-cleaned seed per acre and 30 to 40 pounds of seed in the burr per acre.

**SWEET CLOVER**, also called **MELILOTUS** or **BOK-HARA CLOVER**—There are three different varieties of Sweet Clover that are commonly planted in the United States. I only recommend my customers planting the white flowering, *Melilotus Alba*, and the biennial yellow flowering Sweet Clover, *Melilotus Officinalis*, varieties. There is considerable of the Yellow Annual Sweet Clover sown which is of practically no value.

Sweet Clover belongs to the leguminous family, a group of plants whose importance to agriculture is being recognized the world over, and furnishes in a large measure the food supply of both man and beast, and constitutes the mainsay of soil fertility. It resembles Alfalfa in appearance, habits of growth and in food content or nutritive value. Sweet Clover is very hardy, making a rank growth of stems, leaves and roots, but is not persistent as it may be killed easily by mowing when in bloom. If left to mature, it will reseed itself abundantly even when pastured, and continues like a perennial from year to year as long as wanted without sowing again.

It thrives in a variety of soils, growing well in almost pure sand, in silt, loam, and hard, rocky and decidedly poor clay soil devoid of humus. It also grows on hills, bottom lands, in well drained and in wet soils, in alkaline and non-alkaline soils. It adapts itself to almost all conditions of climate, withstanding the long, hot summer of the South and the drouth of the Western plains. The long, deep tap root enables it to obtain moisture in times of drouth and prevents winter-killing.

Sweet Clover is used for hay, pasture and green manure as well as for fertilizing and renovating old and poor soils. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry all feed upon and relish Sweet Clover as they do Alfalfa.

If allowed to stand until it blooms, Sweet Clover will soon lose most of its leaves and the stems rapidly become



**Mebanes Triumph Cotton.**

too coarse to use as hay, but if cut in proper time, the hay is like Alfalfa in texture and should be cut, cured and handled in the same manner. Sweet Clover is also largely used as a honey plant for bees.

Sweet Clover Seed has a very hard seed coat which requires plenty of moisture and considerable time to permit germination. The seed should, therefore, be sown early so as to give it plenty of time to germinate. It is best to sow the seed during the winter months or very early in the spring. Can also be sown to good advantage during July and August. Some people sow it with Spring Oats. Would advise sowing at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

The demand for Sweet Clover seed seems to be growing very rapidly in the South, and I would recommend my customers giving it a thorough trial. When ordering, state whether you want the White Flowering or Yellow Flowering variety.

**WHITE FLOWERING SWEET CLOVER**—A hardy clover growing wild in many sections; easy culture and fine for bees. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

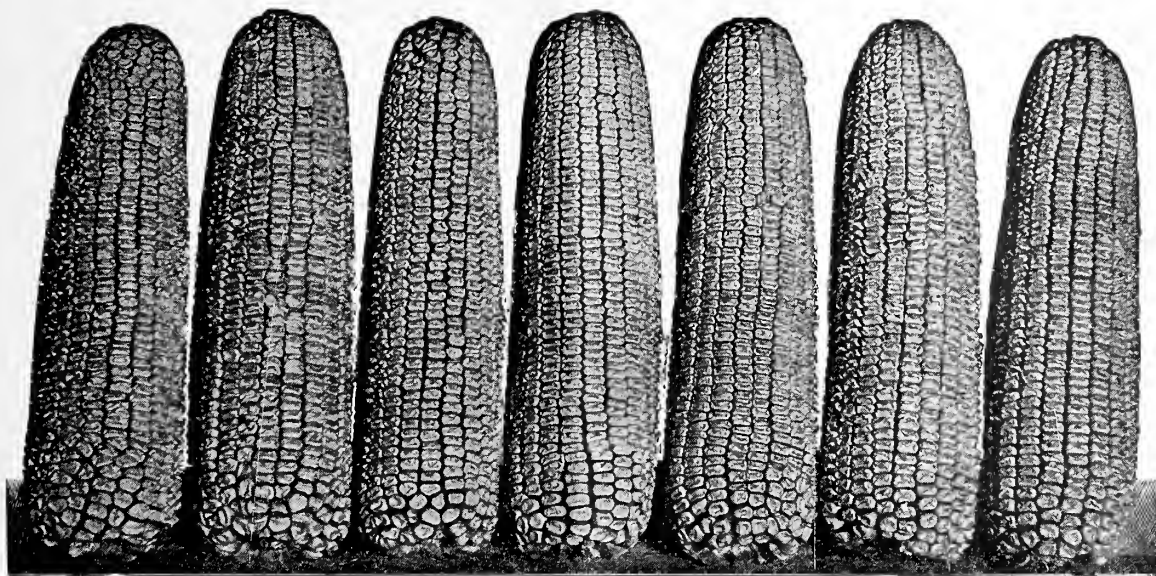
**YELLOW FLOWERING SWEET CLOVER**—Same as above, only has a yellow flower.

**RED CLOVER**—Is not used very much in the South. Grows fairly well in some sections. Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

**WHITE CLOVER**—Fine to mix with other grasses for lawns. Also makes good pasture sown with other grasses. Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

**CRIMSON CLOVER**—Should be sown in the Fall, making a fine early feed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

**LESPEDeza, OR JAPAN CLOVER**—Very valuable for the South. Spreading growth, stands excessive drouth and grows in poor soils. Sow 20 pounds per acre.



Nicholson's Giant Yellow.

## Nicholson's Select Seed Corn

This is one of the most important crops, and to have best results, it is necessary to have first-class selected Seed, and especially of such varieties as have been found from experience to be best adapted for the South. Cheap, poorly selected Seed usually produces a crop of very inferior quality, so it pays to plant the best Seed, and this especially applies to Seed Corn.

I handle Texas, Oklahoma and Northern grown Seed Corn, and have it selected for me by parties who make this their business. Owing to the peculiar seasons we have in the South, I think it advisable for the average farmer in Texas to plant some of each of the Texas, Oklahoma and Northern grown varieties so that in case the season should not be right for one, there is a chance for making a crop of the other kinds.

Northern grown Corn will very often produce a crop when the native grown Corn fails on account of dry weather and vice versa. I will be glad to send samples of any of the varieties of Seed Corn I handle on application. Below I am listing varieties which I find, from experience, are best adapted for planting in the South.

### Southern Grown

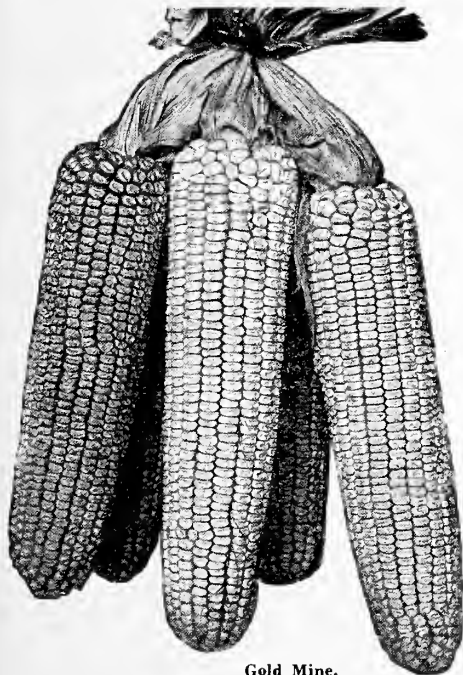
**GIANT WHITE GOULD SEED**—Makes the largest ear of any variety of corn grown. The kernels often measure  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in length. Very popular in some sections of the state.

**DWARF MEXICAN JUNE CORN**—This corn is planted very extensively during the months of May, June and July, stands the dry weather and makes a splendid yield with a moderate amount of moisture. Is also largely used for roasting ears.

**SURCROPPER**—Surcopper Corn gives good results wherever tried, and the demand is increasing every year. Claimed to be an early maturing and drouth resisting corn, suitable for summer planting, and is considerably used to plant on stubble ground after grain has been cut. It is also being planted as a standard variety. Matures in 110 to 120 days. Ears are of good size, stocky and well formed. They have about fourteen rows of large, white grains of good depth and attractive form.

**NICHOLSON'S GIANT WHITE RED COB**—Large ear of the finest corn. Grains very deep, wide and thick, cob red, very popular wherever tried. I recommend this as being the finest variety of White Red Cob Corn. Matures in 100 to 110 days. You will make no mistake in planting the Giant White Red Cob.

**NICHOLSON'S GIANT STRAWBERRY**—Has always done well in Texas. It is large eared and a very heavy cropper. Fine all purpose corn.



Gold Mine.



**NICHOLSON'S GIANT YELLOW**—This is the finest Yellow Corn for the Southern planter that I handle. Has a large, deep grain, good sized ears. I sell more of this variety than any Corn I handle and recommend it as being the best Yellow Southern grown Corn. My seed is all carefully selected. It will please you.

**NICHOLSON'S GIANT BLOODY BUTCHER**—A beautiful, large, red grain. A splendid yielder.

### Oklahoma Grown

**OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER**—Immense quantities of this variety have been planted all over Texas for a number of years and it has given the very best of satisfaction.

**STRAWBERRY**—This is a standard variety of Corn that is popular and seems to give fine results wherever planted.

**HICKORY KING**—Has the smallest cob of any corn grown. Makes a very large, white, flat grain and is very largely planted for roasting ears.

**BLOODY BUTCHER**—The standard variety of large, red grain corn. Enormous yielder.

**NICHOLSON'S PROLIFIC**—As its name would indicate, this is a very prolific variety of Corn, making from two to four ears to the stalk, sometimes more. The ears are not large but it makes a lot of corn per acre. It is claimed to stand the drouth well and is very popular wherever it has been grown.

**SILVER MINE**—A standard variety of white corn, planted very largely in all the corn states and is very popular.

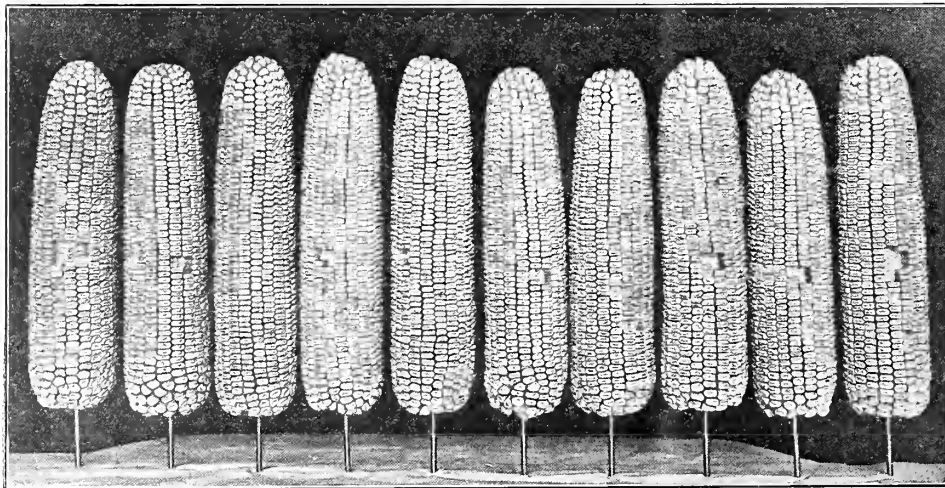
**YELLOW DENT**—This is a standard variety that makes fine, large ears of the very best yellow Corn.

**IMPROVED SQUAW**—Originated in Oklahoma, and is one of the most popular varieties of Corn I handle. It is a natural drouth resisting variety. The grains present a combination of colors, some are red, others yellow, blue and white. Most of the Corn runs to blue and white grains. Makes a first-class, large ear, 10 to 12 inches long. Can be planted any time from March to August. A great many people plant it late in the season the same as Mexican June Corn. I recommend this variety very highly.

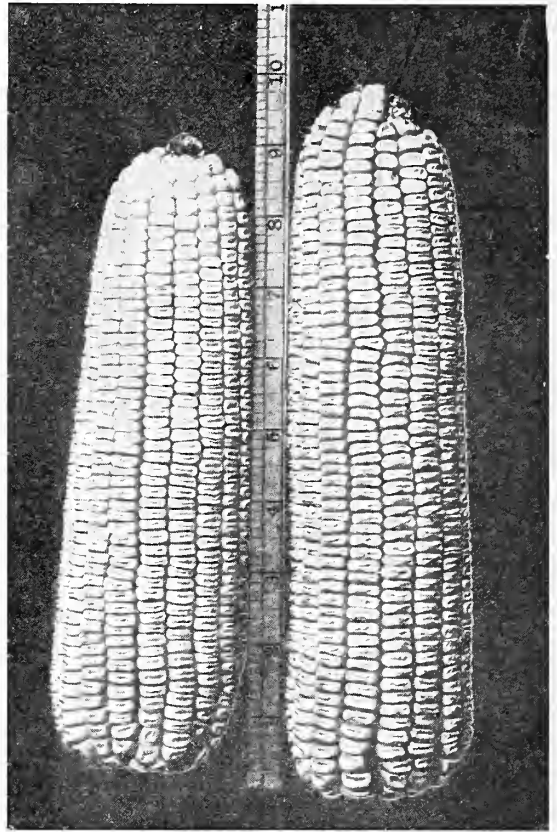
### Northern Grown

**EARLY SILVER MINE**—A standard white variety. Splendid yielder, extremely hardy, will produce well on thin soil. By some, white corn is considered a surer cropper than yellow and it is claimed that it will stand poorer soil and indifferent cultivation better than the yellow corn.

**EARLY WHITE PEARL**—Largely used for roasting ears as well as for field purposes. A little larger, smoother ear, and has more fluid in it than Silver Mine.



Early Silver Mine.



Nicholson's Giant White—Red Cob.

**GOLD MINE**—Similar to Silver Mine except in color. Ears are of good size and symmetrical, a bright golden yellow in color, and cob is small.

**EARLY YELLOW DENT**—More of this variety is grown in the North than probably any other corn. It is a splendid variety. The ears are large with very deep, bright yellow kernels. Cob is small. The stalks grow to a medium height and often produce two large ears. Makes first class fodder. This variety succeeds well on nearly all soil, and will produce large crops of high grade corn.

### Pop Corn

There is always a good market for pop corn, and every corn grower should plant it.

**WHITE RICE**—This is the best variety of white pop corn for popping.

**QUEEN'S GOLDEN**—Popular with a great many people on account of its beautiful golden color.

## Non-Saccharine Sorghums

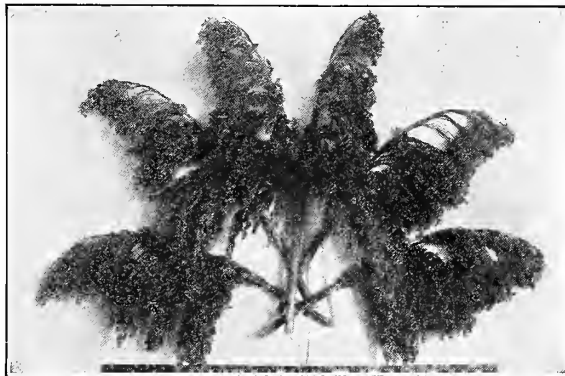
These are used principally for grain, although the leaves are also largely used for forage. The stalk does not contain much sugar like Saccharine Sorghums such as Amber and Orange Cane. All are being used to good advantage for ensilage purposes.

The severe drouth of 1913 has taught the planters of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas the merits and value of Non-Saccharine Sorghums. They have produced excellent results despite the scant rainfall, where corn made a failure.

More of the Non-Saccharine Sorghums will be planted during coming seasons than ever before, as planters can insure a supply of grain for feed, in addition to the forage value of the leaves.

**FETERITA**—Feterita, which was first introduced in this country from Egypt in 1906, is a cross between Durra and Kaffir Corn. Samples were secured by the United States Department of Agriculture and tests were made at the Experiment Stations in Texas and Oklahoma. It has proven itself one of the most wonderful drouth resisting plants that can be grown in the Southwest. The past three years have seen it planted beside other forage crops and in every instance it has outgrown and yielded more per acre than any of the others. Last year Feterita produced excellent crops wherever it was grown. In some instances, where there was practically no moisture whatever after planting, there were crops of from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. The seeds are a bluish white and are somewhat flattened. The average height of Feterita is from six to seven feet. The grains are large and soft. Under normal conditions a yield as high as 100 bushels is recorded. Seven heads to the plant are not unusual for Feterita. For the best results Feterita should be sown in rows three feet apart, using from five to ten pounds of seed per acre.

**SHALLU OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT**—This grain grows something like Broom Corn. It stools out from the root, making from three to six stalks. It has been planted in almost every section of Texas and has produced splendid crops. It is very productive, making an enormous yield of grain and fodder, and has given great satisfaction to every grower. Shallu or Egyptian Wheat should be sown in drills three feet apart, using from five to ten pounds of seed per acre.



Shallu or Egyptian Wheat.



Feterita.

**WHITE MILO MAIZE**—This new grain which was introduced about three years ago is gaining favor very rapidly on account of the fact that it shows it can stand a great deal of dry weather and still produce a first-class crop. As dry a year as the past has been, a farmer in West Texas writes that he made a crop which produced nearly one hundred bushels of seed per acre. It is claimed that the White Maize is about ten days earlier than the Yellow and is more drouth resisting, and that it will make a crop with very little rain. One seed has produced as many as eight stalks, producing eight well matured heads. It usually grows about five feet high. About eight to ten pounds of seed are required to sow an acre in drills. There promises to be an enormous demand for this splendid grain this season and I would, therefore, strongly recommend my customers placing their orders early before my supply is exhausted.

**DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE**—This is one of the most popular varieties of non-saccharine sorghums grown in Texas. Immense quantities are grown in the Panhandle and in the Southwestern portion of the State. It is being planted more and more in the black land belt and is becoming more popular every year, is very productive and makes an enormous amount of the finest kind of grain which is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow in rows three feet apart, five to ten pounds of Seed per acre.

**EXTRA DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE**—This is the same as the Dwarf, only it does not grow quite as tall. Has the good qualities of the Dwarf.

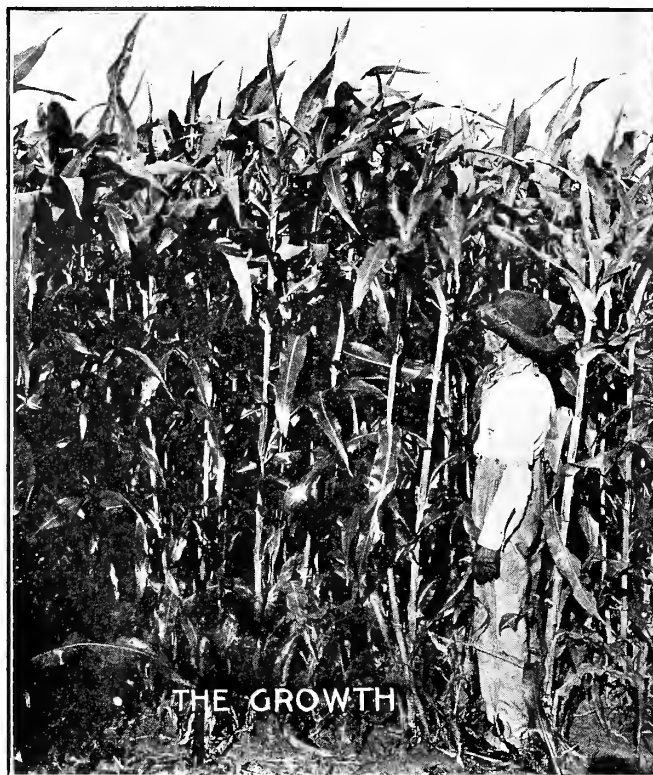
**WHITE KAFFIR CORN**—It grows from four to five feet high, making straight, upright growth, has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making an excellent fodder either green or dried for cattle and horses. The heads make the finest kind of feed. Sow in rows three feet apart, five to ten pounds of seed per acre. For fodder, sow one bushel per acre broadcast.

**RED KAFFIR CORN**—It grows taller than the White. The seed is red and smaller than that of the white variety and rather hard and brittle. Claimed to be a little earlier and that it will do better on poor land than the white. Both grain and fodder are excellent, the whole stalk tender to the full maturity of the seed. Possesses the quality that all the tribe possesses, of waiting for rain without any loss of capacity or yield.

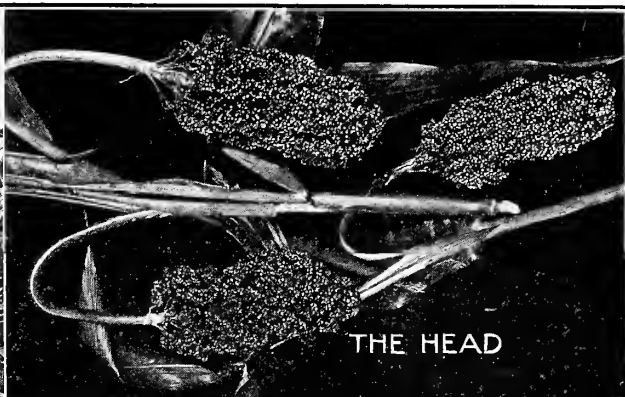


Milo Maize.

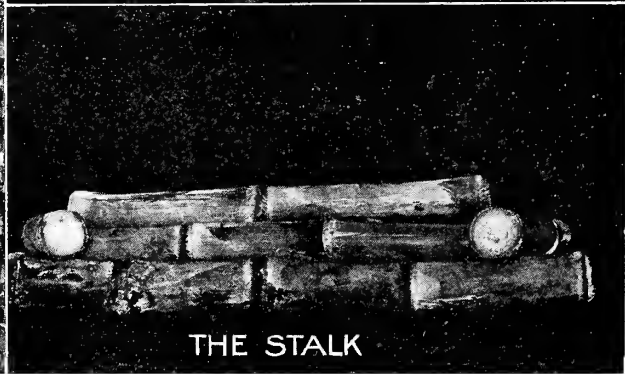




THE GROWTH



THE HEAD



THE STALK

## Saccharine Sorghums

Sow eight to ten pounds per acre in drills, and from 100 to 150 pounds per acre broadcast.

### Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane, also called Crookneck Ribbon Cane

I have been selling this Cane Seed for a number of years. It has been planted principally to make syrup and has given the very best of satisfaction to those who have planted it for this purpose. Has been yielding from three to four hundred gallons of best syrup per acre. It is usually planted in rows 3½ feet apart, using from 6 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. Grows from 10 to 15 feet high. In the past year or two, the farmers of Texas have gone into building silos very extensively. Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane is one of the best crops that can be grown to use as ensilage on account of the enormous yield it makes per acre. Expect heavy demand this year, especially for silage purposes.

George L. Miller of the 101 Ranch states as follows:

"During the past few years of drouth in the corn growing states, the farmers have taken kindly to the silos.

"Necessity is the mother of invention and self-preservation is the first law of nature, so the silo has come to the front as a necessity and a saver during times of drought and short crops.

"We have at last discovered that corn is very uncertain and that to be safe, we must grow some 'sure feed crops,' Kaffir Corn, Feterita and the Sorghums are largely taking the place of corn as insurance to fill the silos or furnish winter feed for stock. The great question now is what kind of 'sure feed crops' to plant. We have experimented on a large scale with every variety of Kaffir, Milo and Sorghums. Some years Kaffir has been a success, but the past three years it has been a comparative failure. Milo Maize has done well, but the stalks and fodder has not the feeding value it should have. Sorghums seem to be the best and surest, and have better feeding value than any of the other forage crops.

"Of all the varieties of Sorghums grown (and we have grown all of them), there are none that can compare in yield with the **Seeded Ribbon Cane**. This year on our test plot it produced a yield of 55.98 Tons of Green Weight Per Acre. This may sound unreasonable, but nevertheless it is a fact supported by affidavit. On the same plot, the Early Black Amber Cane produced the next highest yield of 15

tons or less than one-third of that of the **Seeded Ribbon Cane**. This test was made on extra good land, but the same proportion of results can be had on any land suitable for cane.

"We have been growing the 'Seeded Ribbon Cane' here on the 101 Ranch for the past ten years with remarkable results. In 1912, we made syrup from ten acres and got a yield of 300 gallons of fine syrup per acre and over 40 bushels of seed. The stalks, after going through the crusher were run through an ensilage cutter and put into the silo and made excellent silage; however, we do not recommend the use of the waste from the syrup mill being put into the silo for the reason that the whole stalk without the juice being extracted has so much more feeding value and the expense of producing a ton of green weight is so little that it is false economy to try to save the waste of the mill.

"We recommend that all farmers should plant 10 to 15 acres or as much more of the 'Seeded Ribbon Cane' as they have stock to feed.

"Land is too valuable to get from 5 to 10 tons of silage from, when the same acres can yield 30 to 35 tons per acre with same expense. We have received these results and any farmer can do the same.

"On the 101 Ranch, we have ten large concrete silos with capacity of 500 tons each, and half of them this season are filled with 'Seeded Ribbon Cane,' but next season this cane will be used for all of them."



**EARLY AMBER CANE**—This variety is very popular and is largely used to sow for forage.

**ORANGE CANE**—This variety is a little later than the Amber and is also used for forage and for making syrup.

**RED TOP CANE**—This variety is planted extensively all over Texas. The seed is smaller than the Amber and Orange, makes the very finest of fodder and is in very heavy demand.

**JAPANESE HONEY DRIP RIBBON CANE**—This is a large, stocky and vigorous variety, maturing in 120 to 125 days. It sends up two to four stalks, which reach a height of eight to fourteen feet. The stalk is as large or larger than Gooseneck, and in quality it compares equally well to Gooseneck—to either of which all Sorghum can be compared in regard to sweetness. The seeds are plump, slightly larger than Sumac, and when hulls are removed seeds appear to be a dull reddish-brown color; and after the threshing process, are almost totally enclosed in a bluntly pointed, glistening red glume; heads are long and medium loose. This variety is lately introduced into Texas, where fields last year produced 350 gallons of the very best quality of syrup to the acre. The syrup is lighter in color and milder in taste than that of Sumac, Orange or Amber. Make the very finest kind of silage.

**STRAIGHTHEAD RIBBON CANE**—Grows very similar to the Crookneck variety except that it has a straight head. Is first-class to use for ensilage, also for syrup.

## Field or Cow Peas

**The Great Soil Improvers. Make Poor Land Rich. Make Good Land More Productive. A Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop.**

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productivity of our soils than by sowing the Cow Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productivity is very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, have the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced.

**TO GROW FOR HAY** they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

**FOR ENSILAGE** they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. When it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil producer, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

**SOWING COW PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.**—Cow Peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir Corn, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of the past two seasons has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with Cow Peas is soja beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of the soja beans to one bushel of Cow Peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the soja beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with Cow Peas than any other crop. When Kaffir Corn or Sorghum is sown with Cow Peas it should be sown at the rate of one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushels of Cow Peas to the acre.

Some people sow millet with Cow Peas for hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with Cow Peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of Cow Peas, such as the New Era or Whippoorwill. Three pecks of German millet and the same quantity of Cow Peas should give a liberal seeding.

Cow Peas can be sown in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.



Cow Peas Growing in Corn.

**WHIPPOORWILL**—A standard variety, used more extensively than any other. A heavy forage maker.

**NEW ERA**—An early maturing variety which has proven very popular and satisfactory.

**CLAY**—Furnishes large crops of nutritious forage.

**WONDERFUL OR UNKNOWN**—Makes an immense yield of vines. Requires a long season to mature and should be planted early.

**LARGE WHITE BLACK EYE**—Splendid for table use, vines furnishing excellent forage.

**CREAM**—An exceptionally fine variety of table pea.

**MIXED**—Large quantity of these are sold every season to sow broadcast for hay or to plow under for fertilizer.

**BROWN CROWDERS**—This is a very fine variety of Pea that is very popular in Texas. Are generally scarce.

**NEW REVENUE**—This is a very fine new Pea that has proven to be very popular wherever grown; makes a fine table Pea as well as a stock Pea. Grows very similar to the Crowder variety.

Ask for information about other varieties.

## Canada Field Peas

Resemble a small extra early garden Pea. Takes the place in the far North and Canada that the Cow Pea does in the South. It is used for the same purposes and with about as uniform good results. The plant is not so resistant to hot weather as the Cow Pea, but it is very resistant to cold weather—in fact it will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at a time of the year when the Cow Pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be planted in the South any time from September until March. They can be sown alone broadcast like Cow Peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within ninety days after sowing, or if allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

The following mixture can be used: Canada Field Peas and Oats. Sow one bushel of each in February. Oats hold up the Peas, the combination makes a perfect forage. Cut when Oats just begin to turn; Peas will also be turning and will cure hard. Canada Field Peas are also fine for the table and can be used for such until the crop is cut.



# Tepary Beans

This wonderful bean has been grown by the Indians in Arizona for hundreds of years under the arid conditions of the Southwest, and has become acclimated to dry conditions and will make a crop with very little moisture.

The Department of Agriculture states they will make a crop on an annual rainfall of seven inches. With better conditions, they will produce a crop of 2,400 pounds per acre. It is absolutely the best bean for dry climates and high altitudes, and will make a good crop where ordinary beans would perish for lack of water.

The beans look like ordinary white navy or pea beans, but are slightly flattened and a trifle smaller. They cook like the white navy beans, but the same quantity of dry beans will make about twenty per cent more beans when cooked. They are thinner skinned than the ordinary beans, of a better flavor and richer in protein.

In growth they do not resemble any other bean. They stay green through dry weather. They are bush beans, requiring no poles, but have a loose habit of growth. Fifteen to twenty pounds will plant an acre. They are very highly recommended.

Mr. G. D. Perego of Newton, Texas, gives his experience with these beans in an article to the Dallas Times-Herald on January 21, 1915, as follows:

"I have grown this bean for two years, and it has done so well that I think everyone who can should give it a trial. I plant them in my corn, the same as I do cow peas. They will come up and make a good stand when the land is so dry that it would be out of the question to get a stand of peas. Plant any time from April to August. They should be soaked over night before cooking, during which time they will swell to double their original size and more than double in weight. In this respect they markedly surpass other beans. Boiled and baked with bacon they are delicious and for soups they are very fine.

"The Tepary Bean is also a wonderful legume, drawing nitrogen as they do from the air, thus helping to build up depleted soils. I believe the Teparies can be grown most anywhere if the soil is good and care is taken to put them on high, well-drained land.

"Chickens are wonderfully fond of Teparies, and they should be planted out of their reach until you care to plant some for them."

# Peanuts

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very largely—yields of 50 bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage, and will yield ordinarily about a ton of excellent forage per acre in addition to the crop of nuts.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top dressing of land plaster just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.



Spanish Peanuts.

In harvesting, plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them, to the center, and the leaves outside.

**SPANISH PEANUTS**—In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stocks. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier. While the nuts are smaller they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish; these and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South, for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised should be without them. Thousands of acres are now being planted in Texas to grow for oil purposes, the oil mills now buying all the peanuts they can get at fancy prices. This promises to be one of the most profitable crops the farmer can grow.

**VIRGINIA IMPROVED**—A very profitable sort, planted almost exclusively by the Peanut-growing section of Virginia. It is the standard variety for roasting. The plants have erect stems with upright foliage and are easily grown. The nuts are of good size and contain remarkably large kernels. The vines furnish excellent forage.

**TENNESSEE RED**—The finest variety grown, especially adapted to black, waxy land, as well as sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels each, and are enormously productive.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!

Keep this catalog where you can lay your hand on it, as you will find the information contained therein very useful. If you are not ready to buy now, write me when you are ready and I will send you my latest price list, which is issued every month, and gives the lowest prices at that time.

# Nicholson's List of Best Grass Seeds

To have the best results with Grass Seed, the land should be well prepared. Then sow the seed broadcast, and after sowing run a roller over the land, which will press the seed into the ground to the proper depth, and at the same time, firm the surface, which is very important in the germination of all seeds, especially Grass Seed.

## Rhodes Grass

Rhodes Grass is a perennial hay and pasture crop. It is especially well adapted to all sections of the South where the winter temperature does not go below 18 degrees. Colder than this it will probably winter-kill.

Since it is comparatively a new grass in Texas, having been grown to any extent only in the last three or four years in Southwest Texas, I believe it should be tried out as an experiment in the middle or even northern part of the state.

On good ground Rhodes Grass will grow over four feet high, with a fine and leafy stem, and it makes hay easy to cure and of the best quality. It contains more protein than any grass known, and its feeding and pasture value is equal to that of a mixture of one-fourth red clover and three-fourths timothy. It can be cut from three to five times a season, in fact about fifty days apart, and runs from three to eight tons per acre wherever it has been grown in Texas.

On account of its heavy growth it covers the ground thoroughly and holds rainfall, so that it conserves moisture. Its roots penetrate to great depth through porous clay, but not through gumbo, hard-pan and rock. On shallow soils it will not withstand so much drought, but on deep soils underlaid with clay it will stand more dry weather than any grass known. This has been demonstrated the past spring and summer in Southwest Texas. Also plenty of rainfall does not affect it adversely, and it has shown itself adapted to heavy rainfall as well as almost none.

The seeds of Rhodes Grass are very fine, and enclosed in a chaff hull or shell, and so are very light, only about seven pounds per bushel. They do not mature evenly and so it is difficult to harvest the seed. Practically all seed comes from Australia. The seeds germinate slowly, and the grass is slow in starting off, making its first growth downward, forming a good root system. This once formed the growth of the plant is astonishing, and it triumphs over weeds and grasses of all other kinds. In fact it will choke out and kill both Bermuda and Johnson Grass.

The grass spreads by runners on top of the ground. These runners may be six feet long, with joints every six inches or so, taking root and throwing up new plants. In this way it covers the ground rapidly. As shown by the illustration, the plant is an upright grower, and so is easy to cut and handle as a hay crop. The frequent joints and the many crowns make it an ideal pasture crop.

Though it is a perennial within its limits and spreads over the ground by runners, it can be killed out easily when the field is wanted for other crops. One plowing kills it. For, unlike Bermuda and Johnson Grass, it does not spread by means of root stocks under the ground. It is free from all plant diseases and insect pests, so far as is known, and no cases are on record of rust affecting its value as a hay crop.



Rhodes Grass.

Frost browns Rhodes Grass but does not kill it or badly injure it for pasture. It keeps on growing throughout the winter as well as the summer. It mixes with no other grass, as does the Sudan with Johnson and the Sorghums.

Rhodes Grass was found in South Africa by Cecil Rhodes in 1893, and developed on his farm. It is now grown extensively in that country. It was taken to Australia and New Zealand from Africa twenty years ago and is grown over large parts of those countries. Ten years ago it was brought to America and planted in Florida and became known as the East Coast Grass. It has made there, under conditions of heavy rainfall, records of prodigious yields, running as high as ten tons of hay per acre.

In Neuces County, Texas, it has produced four cuttings, a total of eight tons of hay per acre, from seed sowed in the spring. In the Rio Grande Valley it has yielded as high as seven cuttings, a total of eight tons per acre. In Bee County it has been pastured through drought till July



and from that time on made three cuttings of hay. In sections of the State where the temperature falls below 18 degrees in the winter it will probably winter-kill. Its habits of growth are such, however, that it should be given a fair trial as an annual, even if it does winter-kill. It will probably furnish more pasture and better hay as an annual than any other grass grown.

The ground for Rhodes Grass must be well prepared. The seed are very small and a good seed bed is essential. The soil must be moist when the seed are sown in order to bring them up quickly and insure a good stand. Sow in the spring early, about corn-planting time. In the fall, where there is no danger of winter-killing, sow in October or November. The seed may be sown in drills about two feet apart. The grass will spread over the intervening space quickly. Or they may be broadcasted. In either case covering should be shallow. For drilling two or three pounds of seed per acre will be enough. For broadcasted, from five to eight pounds per acre.

This grass is giving splendid results in the Coast Country, and there is an enormous demand from that section for seed. It makes fine hay and pasture, and promises to be one of the best grasses that has ever been introduced for the Coast Country of Texas and other Southern States.

Beeville, Texas, November 23, 1916.

Rhodes Grass is the best grass I have found for my farm in Bee County, stands drouth and light freezes. 18 or 20 above is claimed to kill it.

I plant in 3 1/2 or 4 foot rows, and let it go to seed. This makes a complete stand in a few months after planting, produces according to moisture and fertility. Think with 30 or 40 inches of rain and not pastured, on rich ground it would produce seven or eight tons per acre here.

Yours truly,

F. E. MILLS.

Mr. A. J. Silcock of Tuleta, Texas, writes me under date of November 21, 1916, as follows:

"I understand Rhodes Grass is grown as far north as Temple, Texas. It stands a lower temperature than twenty degrees, and no doubt several degrees lower. I expect to plant my whole farm in this grass as fast as I can, except a few acres for grain crops.

"Personally I like it better than Alfalfa, as it never bloats and here it can be pastured the year round. Of course a heavy frost burns off the grass, but a new growth comes up at once with the return of warm days. Everything likes it, and the hay is fine and green.

"April and May is the best time here for planting as it must get a good root system before a frost touches it.

"Understand it has a 11 per cent protein, which is nearly equal to Alfalfa, and it stood a drouth here that has never been as great since 1861.

"May be planted in rows six feet apart and will meet the second season and make fine hay. Think an inch of dirt is about right here."

Mercedes, Texas, November 24, 1916.

Rhodes Grass is perennial south of latitude 30. It will not withstand much freezing weather. Makes excellent hay, equaling any as a pasture grass I know of. There is nothing that equals it in quantity and quality, it stands drouth better than any grass I have ever known; under favorable conditions of soil and moisture it easily produces eight tons of cured hay per annum, or it will graze under some conditions three head of cows eight months in the year and two in winter. It is green and fresh when Bermuda, Johnson Grass and Alfalfa have yielded to drouth or cold.

It should be planted about March 1st in soft weather on moist, well pulverized ground, sown by hand on a calm day as the seeds are very light; sections extending across the field five or six feet wide, should be sown, so that the sower can determine how he is planting the seed. It should be covered very light with a brush harrow or a roller. The seeds require six weeks to germinate. The grasses already in the soil germinate first and seem to choke out the Rhodes Grass. A mower should be run over the crop when weeds are about knee high and again a month later. After that the Rhodes Grass will take care of itself against all comers. It is a perennial when temperature does not go below twenty degrees Fahr.

It does not heat like Alfalfa, the hay is far superior to Alfalfa for working stock in summer, it never bloats cows or hogs. All kinds of stock flourish on its pastures. Hay is not relished by hogs. After cutting, it may be baled in from two to three days. It re-seeds itself in Gulf Coast countries.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. E. EVANS.

San Juan, Texas, November 25, 1916.

Replying to your inquiry of the 17th would say that I have been very well pleased with Rhodes Grass. I think it is the best all around grass this section has, making good pasture for all kinds of live stock, and when cut, makes the very best work stock hay to be had. It makes a very pretty hay and is easily cured and handled.

It is growing in favor here very fast both as pasture and as hay.

It will yield from a ton to a ton and a half per cutting, and when we irrigate, we will get six to eight cuttings per year.

My experience is that when one can irrigate, from March to October is a good season for sowing. The seed bed should be well prepared, the seed sown and covered as lightly as possible after sowing. The seed bed should be kept moist until the grass has gotten a good start. In a dry farm section I would do the same as here except that I would put my seed in the ground about March 1st or a little earlier and let it lay until the rains come.

Rhodes Grass seed will lay in the ground six to eight months at times before sprouting, and as soon as sufficient moisture has fallen, will start to growing.

I would not hesitate to recommend it to anyone in the zone where it will grow. I am of the opinion that it could be grown quite a ways north if it were allowed to go to seed so that it would reseed itself in case a freeze should kill it.

(Signed)

Yours truly,  
C. M. HUNT.

## Sudan Grass

The great hay and forage crop. This wonderful new Grass seems to be taking the country by storm. This grass has been grown very extensively in Texas the past season and has been tested out in a number of other states and the verdict is unanimous; everywhere it has been grown it spells success. It seems to grow successfully on all kinds of land, stands dry weather and does not blight under ample rainfall. Sudan Grass is thought to be the original wild form of the cultivated sorghums. It is an annual, the Seed having to be sown every year. It looks very much like Johnson Grass when growing but has a different root growth. Johnson Grass reproduces itself from underground root stalks as well as from the seed. Sudan Grass will not sprout from the roots after frost has killed the plant. Ranges in height from five to ten feet, stems small and somewhat more leafy than Johnson Grass. Like the sorghum crops, it must be planted each spring and dies when the frost comes. The number of cuttings per season, therefore, depends on length of the season. Usually matures in ninety days from planting. Next crop is usually ready for harvesting thirty days from first cutting. At Chillicothe, Texas, four cuttings were had in one season, averaging slightly more than one ton per acre to each cutting. Its feeding value marks it easily as one of the dependable crops for every farmer. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave other kinds of hay to eat it. Makes a splendid silage crop. In arid districts, it is usually planted in rows 36 inches apart. This requires four pounds of seed per acre. It is also sown broadcast where the rainfall is ample, requiring from 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre.

**BERMUDA GRASS**—This is the finest grass for lawns and pasture for the South. Sow 5 to 10 pounds per acre.

**RESCUE GRASS**—This is a native of Texas and is used for winter pasture. Sow in August or September at rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

**COLORADO GRASS**—This is also a native of Texas and is splendid to grow for hay crops. Sow in the spring at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

**JOHNSON GRASS**—Considered to be one of the finest grasses for hay in the South. The only objection is that it is difficult to eradicate.

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS**—Is sown in connection with White Clover and makes a fine lawn.

**TIMOTHY**—Has been grown with fair results in some sections of Northern Texas. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

**RED TOP**—Has been grown with very good results in portions of Northern Texas. Valuable either for hay or permanent pastures; reaches highest perfection on moist, rich soil. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

**ORCHARD GRASS**—Is used for sowing in shady situations. One of the most valuable grasses in mixtures, either for pasture or hay. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

**HUNGARIAN BROME**—Said to stand very dry weather.

**ENGLISH RYE GRASS**—Produces an abundance of bright green forage throughout the season. Grows rapidly and makes a good showing within a month.

**SPECIAL PASTURE MIXTURE**—This is a mixture of different grass and clovers which is found to be best adapted to Texas.

## Millet

I make a specialty of Millet Seed, recleaning it thoroughly with the latest and most improved machinery. My Purity Brand Fancy Big German is the finest grade that I can buy. To produce large heads of Millet, 25 pounds is enough to sow per acre broadcast. If wanted for hay, sow at the rate of 50 pounds per acre broadcast. My Millet seed is Southern grown and far superior to Northern grown Millet seed.

**NICHOLSON'S PURITY BRAND FANCY BIG GERMAN**—This grows very rank, and is one of the best varieties for hay or fodder. On good rich soil it will make a growth of 4 to 5 feet high, and hay is so tender that if cut at the right stage, which is when in full bloom, even the hogs will eat the cured hay quite greedily. A yield of five tons of hay per acre is nothing unusual. Put up in sealed bags.

**FANCY BIG GERMAN**—This is my second best grade of seed.

**CHOICE GERMAN**—This is the standard grade usually sold.

**JAPAN OR BARNYARD MILLET**—This is a wonderful forage plant, making a large yield of fine hay. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre.

### Pearl or Cattail Millet (*Pennisetum*)

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained a height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one seeding. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart or sow broadcast at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre. Drilled is usually preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow to best advantage.

### Rye

Large quantities of Rye are planted in the Fall, making a splendid winter pasture.



Purity Brand Big German Millet.

### Rape

**IMPORTED SOWING RAPE**—One of the most valuable plants that has ever been introduced. Thrives best on good, rich land. Sow at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast in the Spring or Fall. This is the ideal quick winter forage, does best in cool weather of fall and winter. Will not be injured by any freeze. Is especially valuable for hog pasture and for all stock.

# NICHOLSON'S SEED OATS

## New Extra Early Improved Red Rust Proof

I have been noticing for several years that the average Texas Red Rust Proof Oats seem to be running out and getting poorer in quality every year. I attribute this largely to the fact that the farmers have not been making proper selection of their seed, and have not been grading and cleaning it, and have been sowing the same seed year after year until their Oats have deteriorated so that the crop they produce is of very inferior quality and the yield very poor.

Two years ago my attention was called to an improved strain of extra early Red Rust Proof Oats. I bought a hundred bushels of these oats which cost me over \$2.25 per bushel. I had these oats planted on several farms in Dallas County, and they have given very fine results, and every farmer who grew them says the same thing. I received my oats very late last fall, and they were not planted until about the beginning of December, and on this account did not have a chance to stool out and were very thin on the ground. With these disadvantages, however, they yielded from 60 to 75 bushels per acre of extra fine, heavy oats, testing from 37 to 38 pounds per bushel, while the average

Texas Oats being sold on the market are testing from 25 to 30 pounds. These Oats stand up well, mature about ten days to two weeks earlier than the ordinary Texas Red Oats, and ripen all at the same time. They grow about 3½ to 4 feet high, on good stiff stems, do not blow down easily, and are practically beardless, which makes them easy to sow. Being earlier than other Oats will often make a difference in yield of 10 to 25 bushels per acre. Also by being able to put them on the market early will make a difference of 5 to 15 cents in price. Another advantage is where a farmer is growing both Wheat and Oats, these Oats being earlier, he can have them cut before his Wheat is ready. Extremely hardy Oats, and should be planted in October, sowing at the rate of two bushels per acre. No Oats I know of will compare with them in yield, general hardiness, resistance to heat and drouth, freedom from rust and other diseases; in earliness and uniformity of growth. They make much better winter pasture than ordinary Oats, as they have much broader blades. Everyone who knows will agree that earliness is one of the most essential features of the Southern Oat. These Oats are put up in even weight 5-lb. sealed bags. We will be glad to send samples on application.





Nicholson's New Extra Early Improved Red Rust Proof Oats.

Mr. Robert Nicholson,  
Dallas, Texas.

Dallas Co., Texas, July 2.

Dear Sir:—In regard to the Nicholson's New Extra Early Improved Red Rust Proof Seed Oats that I am growing, on account of the recent rains, we have just threshed them today, and owing to the conditions under which they were grown and harvested, the yield was more than I expected.

They were not sown until late in the fall, on November 18th, much later than other oats were sown, and then only two bushels of Oats per acre when there should have been not less than two and one-half bushels per acre. Owing to the deficiency in the amount of Oats sown, the stand was not as good as it should have been.

When the Oats were almost ready to be harvested, they were blown down some by wind and rain and a good many of them were lost in this way. After taking this into consideration, the Oats made a yield of 56 bushels per acre, ten acres making 560 bushels, while other Oats grown on the same quality of land made only 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

I think that had these Oats been grown under the proper conditions the yield would have been not less than 75 bushels per acre.

Yours truly, O. B. NANCE.

Mr. Robert Nicholson,  
Dallas, Texas.

Dallas Co., Texas, July 4.

Dear Sir:—The Nicholson's New Improved Extra Early Red Rust Proof Seed Oats which I got from you were sown in November and carefully observed through germination, growing and maturing stages. They showed an extraordinary vitality and matured and ripened fully two weeks earlier than other good Texas Red Rust Proof Oats on my place. The latter were sown from two to three weeks earlier. The difference in yield was 10 to 20 per cent in favor of the Improved Seed.

Yours truly, C. D. CHAPMAN

Mr. Robert Nicholson,  
Dallas, Texas.

Dallas Co., Texas, July 7.

Dear Sir:—In regard to the Nicholson's New Extra Early Red Rust Proof Oats that I sowed for you, I like them fine. When they come up they have a strong, sturdy plant with very wide blades; they grow fast and furnish more pasture than any other variety I have ever grown.

They are great Oats to spread, and ripen evenly and two weeks earlier than any other kind, which I think is decidedly in their favor. The grain is plump and has the finest color I ever saw, which makes them bring top prices on any market. I think this Oat is superior to any other for Texas.

Yours truly,  
W. J. BAKER.

Mr. Robert Nicholson,  
Dallas, Texas.

Dallas Co., Texas, July 4.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Brixey has asked me to write you as to my opinion of the Oats he has grown for you this year. Being on an adjoining farm, I have had an opportunity to see these Oats all through the growing season. I think they will be a splendid Oat for this climate, and think no farmer would make a mistake in buying these Oats.

Yours truly, SAM UHL.

Mr. Robert Nicholson,  
Dallas, Texas.

Plano, June 23, 1916

Dear Sir:—I wish to report to you the success I have had with the Nicholson Improved Extra Early Red Rust Proof Oats I got from you last spring. I think they are the best oats for this country. They are ten days to two weeks earlier than our common Red Oats. I sowed the 12th of Feb. and cut them the 2nd of June. They are very uniform and heavy. Was clear of rust, they being so early I don't think the rust will ever hurt them. I sowed 10 acres on some of my highest land that's not as good as some I have, but I think my oats will make 70 or 75 bushels per acre. Everybody that has seen them think they are fine and want some seed. I hope to be able to plant all my crop of them next year.

Yours very truly, W. R. MICKLE.

Mr. Robert Nicholson,  
Dallas, Texas.

Plano, Texas, June 25, 1916.

Dear Sir:—I planted some of your Texas Early Oats this year side by side of the Red Rust Proof Oats planted on the same kind of ground and at the same time and the Oats I got from you ripened two weeks earlier than the common Red Oats. They also made just about as much again per acre and in my judgment there is no comparison between them and the common Texas Red Oats. I think they are the oats for the farmer in this country to plant. They are well worth the difference in price than the common Red Oats. In speaking of these oats, I cannot say too much for them as a big yielder and a sure crop and a money maker. I have lived in Collin County for 40 years and have tried different kinds of oats and I think they are the best oats that I have ever raised.

Respectfully yours, G. W. KENNEDY.

Mr. Robert Nicholson,  
Dallas, Texas.

Dallas Co., Texas, July 4.

Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure in saying a good word for the Oats that T. B. Brixey grew for you. Being on an adjoining farm I have had an opportunity of seeing the Oats from the time of sowing to harvest, and would say, in my judgment, they will be a fine Oat for this country. These Oats have grown well and promise a good yield.

Yours truly, TOM UHL.



## Choice Red Rust Proof

A good many people want to buy an ordinary good quality of Red Rust Proof Oats, who do not want to buy the higher grades. To such people I offer my Choice Red Rust Proof Oats. They are of nice quality.

## Nicholson's Purity Brand Fancy Red Rust Proof

I recommend my Purity Brand Recleaned Red Rust Proof Seed Oats to particular farmers who want the best quality of seed. I buy these Oats from first-class reliable farmers from whom I have been buying for a number of years, and I pay them a premium on account of the fact that I know what I am buying. I reclean these Oats thoroughly and sack them in even weight five-bushel bags. I have a very heavy demand for this grade of Oats, and if you want something first-class, I am sure you will be pleased with them. I will be glad to submit sample on application.

## Nicholson's Improved Hundred Bushel Red Rust Proof

It gives me pleasure to be able to offer these splendid new Red Rust Proof Oats to my customers, feeling confident that all who want them will be more than pleased with results, as I believe they are the finest quality of Red Rust Proof Oats of their kind that money can buy. My observation is that the average farmer is finding out more and more every year that in order to produce a first-class crop it is necessary to prepare his ground thoroughly and to plant first-class seed. The cost of seed is a small item when the difference in yield is taken into consideration. Poor quality of Seed is expensive to plant at any price, as it takes just as much labor to produce a crop where poor Seed has been sown as it does where first-class Seed has been used, and the difference in yield is way in favor of using first-class Seed.

I have been noticing the Oats that have been selling on the streets of Dallas for the past few years, and my observation is that about 95 per cent of them are light, runout Oats of inferior quality. This is caused, I am sure, by poor Seed being planted year after year. Anyone knows that such Oats have a very poor feeding value in comparison with first-class, heavy, Red Oats of the best quality.

The Nicholson's Improved Hundred Bushel Red Rust Proof Seed Oats yielded this year in Dallas County, 76 bushels per acre. They test from 36 to 38 pounds per bushel, while the average Oats that are being sold test only from 25 to 30 pounds per bushel. With a good season and first-class cultivation, these Oats will easily produce 100 bushels and over per acre.

These Oats are a sturdy, upright grower, do not blow down easily, and are usually grow about four feet high. They are a very hardy Oat and will stand a great deal of cold weather and make fine grazing. The best time to plant is October, sowing at the rate of two to two and a half bushels per acre. These Oats ripen evenly so that they are all ready to cut at one time, while the average Texas Oats very often have part of the crop half ripe while the other half is ripe.

There has been less attention given to improving Seed Oats than most any other crop that I know of in recent years, and I am confident that this Oat will fill a long felt want.

My Oats are all thoroughly recleaned before shipping, and are put up in even weight five bushel, new cotton bags, with the name branded on the bag, each bag being sealed. In buying these Oats, insist on getting them in sealed bags, so that you will be sure of getting the genuine article.

As I have only a limited quantity of these celebrated Oats for sale this season, and as there promises to be an enormous demand, I would advise early orders. Will be glad to mail sample on request.

## Fulghum Oats

The Fulghum Oat originated in Georgia, and is an improved strain of the Red Rust Proof variety. It is a very heavy, deep yellow Oat with very little beard. Has been giving wonderful results in Georgia and other Southwest-ern States.

Two years ago I secured some of these Oats from Georgia, for which I paid a very high price. I planted them about the 1st of November and they produced 65 bushels per acre. My grower, who planted these Oats, got a poor stand on account of their being planted so late. The Oats grew off well and stood the winter first-class. My grower states just as the Oats came up there was one of the hardest frosts of the winter, and the Oats stood the frost first-class—much better than his other Oats that had been sown a month earlier. These Oats produced 65 bushels per acre, where other Oats of ordinary kinds on adjoining farms only made 27 bushels per acre.

Fulghum Oats also make fine pasture, as they have a broad leaf and do not kill down easily as ordinary Red Rust Proof Oats. In Georgia the growers there state that no Oat can compare with it for yield, general hardiness, resistance to cold and drouth, and for freedom from rust and other diseases.

Fulghum Oats are an early Oat. I believe if planted about the beginning of October these Oats will easily make from 75 to 100 bushels per acre in Texas. They all mature at one time.

Farmers in this section who saw these Oats growing say this is the best variety of Red Rust Proof Oat they have ever seen, and all of them want to plant them the coming season.

My Oats test from 37 to 38 pounds per bushel, while ordinary Oats only test about 25 pounds per bushel. I only have a limited supply this season, and there is a big demand for them. I would advise you to order before the supply becomes exhausted. My Oats are all thoroughly recleaned and put up in even weight, five-bushel, sealed bags.

Dallas, Texas, November 5.

Mr. Robert Nicholson, Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:—We are sending you herewith photograph of Seeded Ribbon Cane which we raised this year. This Cane grew from 12 to 14 feet high and made a yield of more than 25 tons of ensilage per acre.

Yours truly,

TENNESSEE FARM DAIRY,

By Lindsley Waters, Mgr.

Forney, Texas, June 15, 1916.

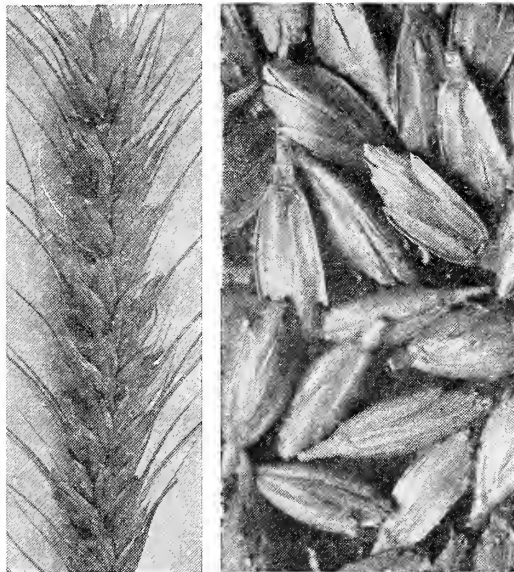
Mr. Robert Nicholson, Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:—Yours of June 13th to hand. In reply, I think your early Oats are the finest earliest I ever saw in my life. They are at least 15 days earlier than any other Oats in this country. I have them cut and put away in my barn so as to keep them in good shape until I can get a thrasher. Everyone that has seen them say they have never seen so good an early oat. Some people would not believe me at first when I told them they were sowed in February. I am sure I can sell all I have at a good price, and then some. I have just cut the 100 bu. to acre Oats, they are fine, too. Neither of these Oats had any rain on them from time they were sowed until the last night in March. They looked as though they were going to die for want of rain. I am sure they would have made at least 100 bu. to the acre could they have had plenty of moisture. I think they will make 50 as it is.

Very respectfully,

W. R. ANDERSON.





Winter Emmer.

leaves rather broad, velvety and hairy. Heads bearded, very compact and much flattened at the rowed sides. Emmer is resistant to drouth and rust. Produces a fair crop under almost any condition of soil or climate, but thrives best in dry regions with hot summers, where it gives excellent yields. At the Kansas Experimental Farms tests were made of Winter Emmer for four years with results of an average of fifty-two bushels per acre. Winter Emmer is particularly valuable as a stock food in dry countries for reasons that the drouth is too great for ordinary crops of Oats and Barley, but not sufficient to prevent production of a fair crop of Winter Emmer. Winter Emmer has been grown successfully by the 101 Ranch of Bliss, Oklahoma, who state it is very resistant to cold and drouth, going through the severely cold and dry winter of 1912 with a survival of 90 per cent and giving a yield of 50 bushels per acre, after having been heavily pastured all that fall and winter. Emmer is used for feeding live stock and compares very favorably with Oats and Barley for that purpose. Where Oats do not do so well, Winter Emmer is highly recommended. Preparations of the land, seeding and subsequent management of the Winter Emmer crop are practically the same as required for Winter Wheat and the same farm machinery is used. Sow Emmer in September or October at the rate of two bushels per acre. The straw from Emmer is equal to any Oat straw and when cut for hay is even better. If wanted for hay, should be cut when the Emmer is just in the dough. Thirty-two pounds of Emmer is a bushel.



Field of Soy Beans.

## Velvet Beans

A nitrogenous plant, making rapid growth and forming a dense mass of foliage. They are grown very extensively in the coast sections of the South. Make lots of feed and are splendid fertilizers.

## Soja Beans

Soja Beans have attracted a great deal of attention in recent years on account of their great value as feed. They are also splendid to use as soil enricher. May be used for silage, cover crop or feed in matured state. Owing to the high price of Cotton seed the past season a great many Soja Beans were used by the oil mills in North Carolina to make oil. There will be a big acreage planted in Texas this year for the same purpose. Seed may be sown broadcast or sown in drills and cultivated like a crop of corn. About half a bushel will plant an acre in drills.

## Speltz

Grows tall like rye and matures early like Barley. Makes an enormous yield of grain and straw. All kinds of stock will eat it greedily. The straw is considered by a great many to be nearly as good as hay. Makes good pasture. It stands drouth better than other grain. Sow at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds per acre in Fall or Spring.

## Black Winter Emmer

Winter Emmer is a comparatively new and unknown crop in the Southwest. Last Fall there was quite a heavy demand for this grain, which is very highly recommended, and I believe is going to prove very satisfactory to grow in Texas. Emmer has been grown to a considerable extent in portions of the United States for 15 to 20 years. Emmer is different from Speltz; a species of wheat, plants are hardy,



Winter Vetch.

## Vetches

**HAIRY OR WINTER**—A very valuable plant which is becoming more popular each year. It is very hardy, makes splendid forage as well as fertilizing the ground, and succeeds well on nearly all soils. It is claimed to yield as high as 10 to 15 tons of green feed per acre. Sow at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre, together with half a bushel of rye or oats for support.

**OREGON VETCHES**—Plant both in Spring or Fall. Very much like Hairy or Winter Vetches in growth and habit; used for same purposes.

## Jerusalem Artichokes

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious food for hogs. Should be planted and cultivated the same as Potatoes, although where desired hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Requires four to five bushels to plant an acre.





## Miracle Wheat

Some eight or ten years ago, a farmer in West Virginia, in looking over his wheat field, found bunches here and there growing higher than the other wheat, very rank and of superior grade. It being entirely different from his other wheat, he determined to get these heads and save them with a view of getting a start of this new variety of wheat.

By rubbing out a small quantity the first year and sowing it all in a separate field for several years, he developed a very superior grade of pure soft wheat.

Some six or seven years ago, Mr. F. M. Rogers, Manager of the Medlin Milling Company of Fort Worth, Texas, was in Chicago and found that a car of this wheat had been shipped there with a view of getting a fancy price for it.

Hearing of its history and learning that he could buy it for a reasonable price, he purchased the car and sent it to Fort Worth and distributed it to the farmers in Tarrant and surrounding counties. This car was received at Fort Worth too late to use much of it for seed that year, but a few bushels were sold, bringing \$10.00 per bushel. The next year it sold from \$5.00 down to \$2.50 per bushel as the season advanced. It has been raised most successfully throughout a great portion of Northern Texas ever since.

This Wheat, as the word indicates, is of almost remarkable growth. There are instances where it made twice as much wheat to the acre as other wheat sown on similar land and under similar conditions.

It is a pure, soft, bearded wheat, and has been tried in Texas long enough to prove its excellent quality, and from

the fact that it grows very rank on the ground, making good pasture, has a large, plump berry and does not shatter like Mediterranean, grows taller than other wheat. A farmer in Dallas County who grew a crop of this wheat for me this year, states that his ordinary wheat blew down badly, while the Miracle stood up. I believe it to be the best Wheat for this country.

Mr. J. C. Dibrell of Coleman, Texas, writes me under date of November 14, 1916, as follows:

"I have raised miracle Wheat for five years. It is wonderfully well adapted to this climate, has very strong stems, never lodges; the lowest yield I have had was 17 bushels per acre, and we have had total failures of other Wheat crops during that time. I really believe the Miracle Wheat is nearly Rust Proof, as I have never during five years had any trouble, although some signs at times."

Dallas Co., Texas, July 7, 1915.

Mr. Robert Nicholson,  
Dallas, Texas.

In regard to Miracle Wheat, my Wheat made twenty bushels per acre this year and I had a very poor stand. If it had been as thick as it should have been, I would have made twenty-five bushels per acre.

I think for this country Miracle Wheat is the best variety to sow. I had Wheat of another variety which fell and tangled as bad as any I ever saw. The Miracle Wheat under the same conditions stood up and was no trouble at all to harvest without loss.

Miracle Wheat makes a fine quality with a high test. I was offered five cents a bushel more for it than for my other Wheat. This is my first crop of it and I am well pleased with it in every particular.

Yours truly,

W. J. BAKER.



**WHEAT—Continued.**

**RED BEARDED**—This variety is largely grown in the vicinity of Dallas and is very popular with the farmer in this community. Extremely hardy and will do well any place where rye can be grown. Ask for price.

**SMOOTHHEAD**—This is a very early variety of Wheat, which ripens before the bearded varieties, and is very popular in some sections. Ask for price.

**MACARONI OR NICARAGUA WHEAT** is claimed to yield better than soft wheat. Makes from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Stands dry weather better than soft wheat and furnishes fine winter pasture. Ask for price.

**MEDITERRANEAN BEARDED BLUE STEM WHEAT**—This is a very popular variety in North Texas, and many farmers prefer it to any other kind. Ask for price.

## Mangels or Stock Beets, Great Stock Food

Mangels or Stock Beets are a splendid winter feed for cattle and hogs. Increases the milk yield from cows. Puts animals in better physical condition. Yield larger crops than turnips and are of greater feeding value. The best root food in existence for all kinds of stock. Over forty tons have been grown on a single acre.

No more profitable crop can be grown for stock and hog feed. Every farmer should plant one or two acres every year. No other acre on the farm would return better dividends. Under favorable conditions 40 tons per acre can be grown, and in feeding value this is equal to 130 bushels of corn.

Root food helps to keep stock in a healthy condition, besides affording a variety of feed.

All stock raisers and farmers should investigate the great food value of Mangels.

Try them and be convinced.



**Mammoth Prize Long Red.**

**CULTURE**—Much depends on good culture, so prepare your land thoroughly and plow deeply. Sow from about the middle of March until the middle of June, and give thorough cultivation. After the first cultivation, thin out so as to stand six inches apart in the row, and cultivate like corn. If late in planting, soak the seeds for 24 hours before planting. Do not begin feeding mangels until after January 1st. Sow six pounds to the acre in rows 2½ feet apart.

### Nicholson's Giant Danish Sludstrup

The Danish government, recognizing the value of root crops for their dairying and cattle interests, has for years been breeding mangels so as to condense into the roots all the dry matter content possible. They offer prizes each year for mangels that contain the greatest amount of nutriment and feeding value. Up to this time the Danish Sludstrup has proved their best variety, and, pound for pound, contains more feeding value than any other mangel. The roots are large, reddish-yellow, of distinct type, and a remarkable yielder.

### Golden Tankard

The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for dairymen on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, and a rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils.

### Mammoth Prize Long Red

No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above the ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well-formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils.

### Giant Feeding Sugar Beet

A strain of beets very desirable for stock feeding, affording not only a very large crop, but exceedingly rich in sugar and other nutritive elements, and is a much better beet for stock feeding than the small sugar beet.

### Vilmorin's Improved

Containing, under favorable conditions, as high as 18 per cent sugar. Roots grow below surface of ground, small to medium size, yield 10 to 16 tons per acre.

## Irish Potatoes

This is a very profitable crop to grow in the South. Large quantities of Seed Potatoes are planted in Texas every spring, so as to produce early potatoes to ship to the Northern markets, where they command the highest prices. A sandy loam, reasonably rich in organic matter, is considered the very best soil for potatoes. However, any soil that is light and easily worked and contains a good supply of plant food will grow potatoes successfully.

**TRIUMPH, NORTHERN GROWN**—More Triumph Potatoes are grown in Texas than any other variety. The northern grown potatoes mature earlier than the Southern grown, and on this account large quantities are planted. The Triumph is a standard well known variety.

**TRIUMPH, SECOND CROP, SOUTHERN GROWN**—I recommend the Second Crop Southern Grown Triumph as being far the best for the North Texas planter to grow. I have been handling these for a number of years and I have never found where they did not give entire satisfaction and produce a splendid crop of the finest potatoes, whereas very often the Northern grown potatoes fail to produce. Seed of the Southern Grown Second Crop Potatoes are smaller in size than the Northern grown. They, therefore, go farther in planting. Market gardeners in this section plant them in preference to any other varieties and I, therefore, recommend them to you with every confidence that they will give you the very best of satisfaction.

**EARLY OHIO**—This is another of the old-time favorites—This is good. Recognized as one of the best varieties of the potato family.

**IRISH COBBLER**—This is a most excellent early variety, maturing good sized tubers seven weeks from the time of planting. It has also the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small potatoes, all the tubers being of marketable size. The vines make short, upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. Skin is clean and smooth, flesh is pure white and of excellent quality, always cooking dry and mealy.

**EARLY ROSE**—The good old favorite, pure and true. Every farmer and gardener knows the good Early Rose potato and nothing need be said in its favor.

## Sweet Potato Seed

I am prepared to furnish in quantity the best Sweet Potatoes that can be had for seed purposes, being especially grown and selected for this purpose. I inspect carefully before shipment and forward nothing but sound potatoes.

RED VINELESS

PUMPKIN YAMS

## Vegetable Plants and Roots

I can usually supply Asparagus, Rhubarb and Horseradish Roots in January; Vegetable Plants during the months of March, April and May. See my price list for prices.

**ASPARAGUS. ROOTS**—Conover's Colossal, Columbian Mammoth White.

**HORSERADISH ROOTS.**

**RHUBARB or PIE PLANT ROOTS.**

**TOMATO PLANTS.**

**CABBAGE PLANTS.**

**PEPPER PLANTS.**

**EGG PLANTS.**

**PUMPKIN YAM SWEET POTATO SLIPS.**

**RED VINELESS SWEET POTATO SLIPS.**

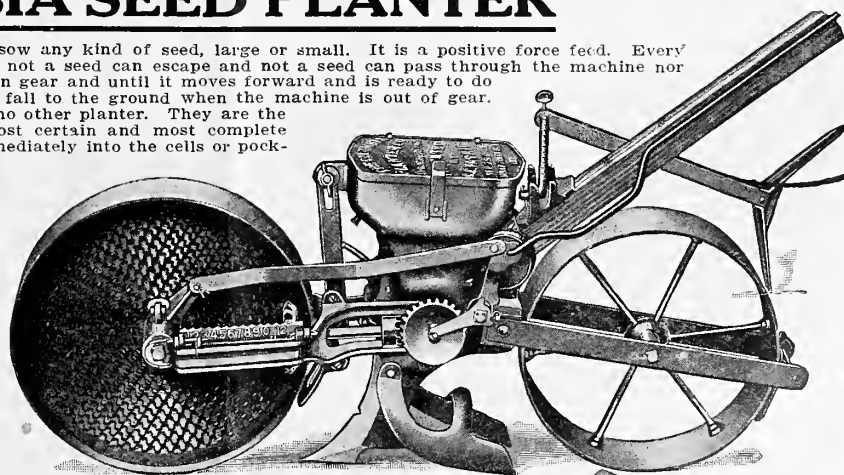
## COLUMBIA SEED PLANTER

The Columbia Hand Planter No. 3 will sow any kind of seed, large or small. It is a positive force feed. Every seed is carried to the ground and covered; not a seed can escape and not a seed can pass through the machine nor escape to the ground until the machine is in gear and until it moves forward and is ready to do its work; nor can a seed be shaken out or fall to the ground when the machine is out of gear.

A very important advantage possessed by no other planter. They are the simplest of all planting machines; the most certain and most complete planters in the world. The seed drops immediately into the cells or pockets formed in the seed cylinders, where nothing can disturb it, and is carried to the ground by revolution of the cylinder.

The cells in the cylinder are made different sizes to accommodate different sizes of seed, from the smallest to the largest. You regulate the speed and the quantity of seed sown by the row in the disc wheel, consequently thirteen different quantities can be sown with each cylinder.

In changing the cylinder from one seed to another, pull out the bevel pinion at the side of the hopper, then place your hand at the rear of the iron hopper and just lift the cylinder a little, so that you can reach in with the other hand and lift it out. Then place in the cylinder that you want to use and put the bevel pinion back in position, and the machine is ready to do its work.



**Price \$10.50**

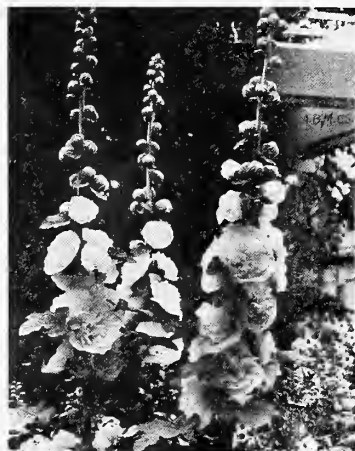


# Flower Seeds

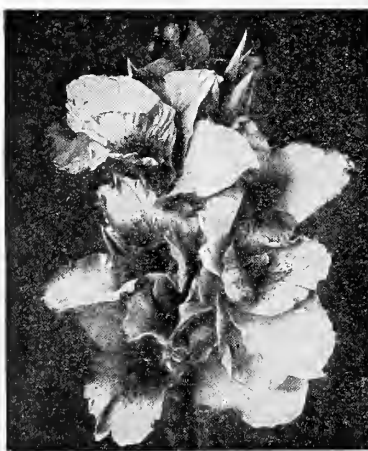
	Packet		Packet
AGERATUM Mexicanum—Fine for bedding.....	\$0.05	NEMOPHILA Insignis .....	.05
ALYSSUM Sweet—White, fragrant flower.....	.05	NIGELLA (Love in a Mist) .....	.05
AMARANTHUS Caudatus (Love-lies-bleeding).....	.05	POPPY Tulip Flower—Beautiful, single, bright scarlet .....	.05
ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon)—Tall mixed.....	.05	POPPY Iceland—Mixed, beautiful, showy flowers ...	.05
ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon)—Large flowering mixed .....	.05	POPPY—Double peony flowered, mixed.....	.05
BACHELOR'S BUTTON—Mixed .....	.05	POPPY Shirley—A magnificent variety, producing beautiful single flowers, colors ranging from pure white to brightest scarlet .....	.05
BALSAM—Double Mixed .....	.05	PANSY—Fine mixed .....	.05
BALSAM—Camellia Flowered, mixed .....	.10	PANSY—Large English mixed .....	.10
CALENDULA Meteor (Pot Marigold)—Light golden yellow .....	.05	PETUNIA—Fine mixed .....	.05
CANNA—Crozy's Mixed .....	.10	PETUNIA—Striped and blotched .....	.10
CARNATION Margaret—Mixed .....	.10	PHLOX Drummondii—Mixed .....	.05
CELOSIA Dwarf Coxcomb—Fine mixed .....	.10	PHLOX Drummondii Grandiflora .....	.10
CELOSIA PYRAMIDALIS or Feathered Coxcomb....	.05	PHYSALIS Franchetii—Chinese Lantern Plant .....	.10
CENTAUREA CYANUS Emperor William .....	.05	PORTULACA—Single mixed .....	.10
CHRYSANTHEMUM—Annual sorts mixed .....	.05	PORTULACA—Double mixed .....	.10
COREOPSIS Grandiflora .....	.05	PINKS—Double mixed .....	.05
CANDYTUFT—White .....	.05	PINKS—Annual varieties, mixed .....	.05
COSMOS—Mixed .....	.10	RICINUS Castor Oil Plant—Makes beautiful, ornamental plant for the garden .....	.05
DAHLIA—Single mixed .....	.05	SALVIA Splendens—Brilliant scarlet flowers.....	.10
ESCHSCHOLTZIA Californica (California Poppy)...	.05	SWEET WILLIAM—Mixed .....	.05
GAILLARDIA Grandiflora .....	.05	VERBENA—Fine mixed .....	.10
HOLLYHOCKS—Double mixed .....	.05	VINCA "Periwinkle"—Mixed .....	.10
KOCHIA Tricophylla—Mexican Fire Bush or Summer Cypress. Foliage is as fine as moss and of clean, bright green color. Early in the Fall innumerable little flowers appear and the bush takes on a deep red tinge. Very handsome .....	.10	ZINNIA—Tall, double mixed .....	.05
LARKSPUR Dwarf German Rocket .....	.05		
MARIGOLD—Tall, double French mixed .....	.05		
MARIGOLD—Double French Mixed .....	.05		
MATRICARIA—Double, white Feverfew, beautiful, small, white button-like double flower.....	.05		
MARVEL OF PERU—Mixed .....	.05		
MIGNONETTE .....	.05		
NASTURTIUM Dwarf Empress of India—Deep scarlet, very dark foliage .....	.05		
NASTURTIUM Dwarf—Mixed, ounce, 10c .....	.05		

## Climbers

BALSAM Apple .....	.05
CANARY BIRD VINE .....	.05
CONVOLVULUS Morning Glory—Mixed .....	.05
MORNING GLORY—Japanese Giant .....	.05
CYPRESS VINE—Mixed .....	.05
DOLICHOS or Jack Bean .....	.05
MOON VINE—Mixed, dense shade, beautiful, large, white, fragrant flowers .....	.10
NASTURTIUM—Tall Mixed, ounce 10c .....	.05
MINA LOBATA—Beautiful, free blooming climber..	.10



Hollyhocks.



Canna.



Phlox.

# Poultry Foods and Supplies

## Red Feather Brand Poultry Foods



Composed of the best grains thoroughly re-cleaned and properly proportioned to give the best results.

### RED FEATHER BRAND HEN FOOD

Comes in 100-lb., 50-lb., 12½-lb., and 6¼-lb. Bags.

### RED FEATHER BRAND CHICK FOOD

100-lb. Bags, 50-lb. Bags, 12½-lb. Bags, 6¼-lb. Bags.

## Miscellaneous Poultry Foods

Red Feather Developing Food.	Oyster Shell Hen Size.
Red Feather Laying Food.	Kaffir Corn.
Red Feather Pigeon Food.	Milo Maize.
Canada Field Peas for Pigeons.	Wheat.
Fine Ground Poultry Bone.	Sunflower.
Coarse Ground Poultry Bone.	Meat Meal.
Charcoal, fine, medium, coarse.	Beef Scraps.
Oyster Shell Chick Size.	Coarse Alfalfa Meal.

**Screenings.** These are light screenings that come from the cleaning machines in cleaning grain, making a good litter to be scattered in the scratching shed where dry grains are to be fed.

## Insect Destroyers

Hammond's Slug Shot—5-lb. pkgs.	\$.040
Hammond's Slug Shot—10-lb. pkgs.	\$.075
Dusters for applying Slug Shot, each.	\$.45
Tobacco Dust—per pound.	\$.10
Black Leaf 40—	

A liquid for spraying to kill plant lice. 10 lb. cans, \$10.75 each; 2 lb. cans, \$2.50 each; ½ lb. cans, 75c each. Full directions for use accompany each can.

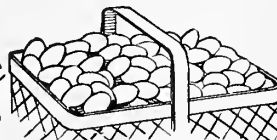


## Poultry Remedies

I highly recommend the following list of Conkey's Poultry Remedies and would be glad to send on application one of Conkey's Poultry Books telling all about how to use them to the best advantage.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—1 oz. tube	\$.010
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—3 oz. tube	.25
Conkey's Roup Remedy—small size	.25
Conkey's Roup Remedy—large size	.50
Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy	.50
Conkey's Cholera Remedy	.25 and .50
Conkey's Limberneck Remedy	.50
Conkey's Lice Powder—5 oz. pkg.	.10
Conkey's Lice Powder—15 oz. pkg.	.25
Conkey's Lice Powder—48 oz. pkg.	.50
Conkey's Lice Liquid—1 quart	.35
Conkey's Lice Liquid—2 quarts	.60
Conkey's Lice Liquid—1 gallon	1.00
Conkey's Noxide—pint	.35
Conkey's Noxide—quart	.60

## Get More Eggs



Get them all the time—in winter as well as in summer. More eggs mean more profits. Get the most out of your hens by giving them

## Conkey's Poultry Tonic

It will insure the maximum egg production. Guaranteed to please you or money back.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic—small size	.25
Conkey's Poultry Tonic—large size	.50

## Stock Food

Conkey's Stock Vigor—small size	\$.025
Conkey's Stock Vigor—large size	.50

## Fly Knocker

Conkey's Fly Knocker—1 quart	\$.035
Conkey's Fly Knocker—2 quarts	.60
Conkey's Fly Knocker—4 quarts	1.00

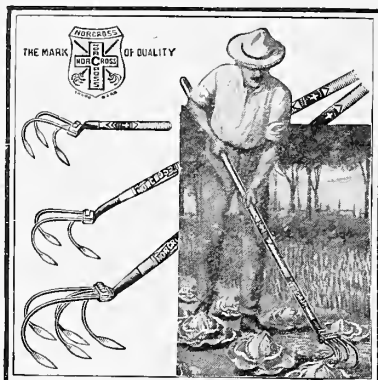
## Chad's Lice Killer

A highly recommended remedy for all poultry ailments. Contains no tar to stain the plumage. Circular giving full information in regard to this celebrated remedy will be mailed on request.

Chad's Lice Killer—quart bottles	\$.075
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# Tools, Miscellaneous Supplies



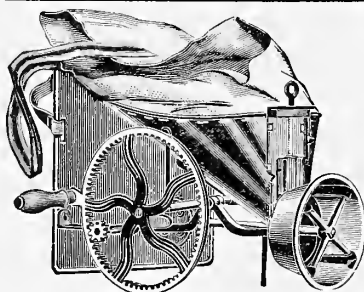
## Norcross Cultivator-hoes and Weeders

5-prong, weighs 3 lbs. Price..... 85c  
 3-prong, weighs 2 lbs. Price..... 60c  
 "Midget," weighs 12 ounces. Price..... 30c

The 5-prong is the largest and best suited for extensive gardening. The only cultivator having detachable ferrule. Patented, and at a cost of 10c extra we can supply Universal Connection that will attach this tool to the standard types of wheel plows.

The 3-prong, next in size, is especially suited to women and all who desire a lighter weight tool and will work between very narrow rows.

The "Midget" is unequalled for cultivating flowers and small plants requiring close, careful cultivation. Unlike the cheap one-piece malleable weeders on the market, it is made of same material and finished like the long-handled cultivator-hoes.



## Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

The Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower is the most accurate and durable hand seed sower on the market; will last a lifetime. Does the work well, and is a valuable addition to the farm equipment. Order one today and be ready for the next seeding. Price .....\$3.50

## Fruit Boxes and Baskets

Leslie Quart Berry Boxes.....\$3.00 per 1000  
 24 Quart Crates for Berry Boxes ..... 8.00 per 100  
 4 Basket Tomato or Peach Crates (Complete) ..... 9.00 per 100  
 Gallon Baskets ..... 1.25 per 100  
 8-lb. Climax Grape Baskets... 3.50 per 100  
 Diamond Split Baskets, 1/4 1-3 and 1/2 bu..... .45 per doz.  
 Tacks for Berry Boxes..... .35 per lb.  
 1/2 bu. Drop Handle Picking Baskets ..... 2.75 per doz.

## Nest Eggs

I carry in stock two kinds of nest eggs—the regular china eggs, and also the medicated nest eggs.

## Faultless Sprayers



This is the best sprayer on the market for use in spraying all kinds of liquids. Indispensable to gardeners, fruit growers and poultry men in keeping down insects pests. A useful machine. Each, 50c.

**Twine** Two-ply jute twine, used by gardeners for bunching vegetables. One lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

## Grain Bags (Ask for Prices)

62-inch 7 1/2 oz. Oat Bags. 2 bushel Potato Bags  
 64-inch 7 1/2 oz. Oat Bags. 2 bushel Wheat Bags

## Fertilizers

I only carry small stocks of fertilizers on hand, but if you wish to buy and will send me a list of the kinds and quantities you want, I will be glad to quote you prices. I may be able in some instances to save money for you.

**ROBERT NICHOLSON - Dallas, Texas**





*Purity Brand Seeds*  
FROM ROBERT NICHOLSON

401 to 407 Commerce St.

## Dallas, Texas

Name .....

Post Office ..... R. F. D. No. .... Box No. ....

County ..... State .....

Express or Freight Office .....

Forwarded by .....

State if wanted by mail, express or freight and name of Express Co. or R. R.

If wanted sent by mail, add 10c per lb., 10c per pint, and 15c per quart to pay postage. Terms Cash.

NOTICE:—Robert Nicholson gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds he may send out, and he will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned and any money paid for same will be refunded.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN  
THIS SPACE.

No. ....

Date Rec'd .....

Date Shipped .....

Routed .....

Filled by .....

Date ..... 191...

**Amt. Enclosed**

\$ .....  
State whether Cash, Draft, P. O. Order.  
Express M. O. or Stamps.

[illegible]

# Crop Calendar—Valuable Information

A condensed calendar for the year, which if followed closely will greatly assist in the successful growing of many crops.

**JANUARY**—After carefully selecting your estimated wants for the season mail us your order. Prepare your hot-beds in which to sow Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onion, Radish and the like, also some varieties of Flower Seeds for transplanting.

**FEBRUARY**—The varieties mentioned for last month may now be sown either in hot-bed or cold-frame. In hot-bed Sow Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomato. Such varieties as Beet, Onion and Radish may be sown in the open ground if it has become warm, also Early Peas, Carrot, Parsley and Spinach, set out Asparagus and Horseradish roots and Onion Sets. Plant potatoes and Field Corn. Sow grass and Clover in field and lawn. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape and Alfalfa.

**MARCH**—This is the initial month of Spring and nearly every kind of gardening may be undertaken. Almost all the general list of vegetable seeds may be sown in the open ground with the probable exceptions of Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomato, which should be started under glass. All sorts of roots and tubers may be planted in the open ground. Hot-bed plants having previously hardened by leaving sash open at night, may be transplanted to open ground. Plant some early varieties of Green and Wax Beans as well as Sweet and Field Corn. Sow Grass and Clover for lawn and field, also Alfalfa, Cane, Millet, etc.

**APRIL**—Continue the good work of the preceding month and be ready for the planting of the main crops, all of which may now be planted with the exception of Melon and other vine seeds. If the ground has become quite warm the more hardy varieties of Flower Seed, also Summer Flowering Bulbs, may be planted. Other planting, for succession, of Beans, Sweet Corn and Peas of the hardier class may be made during this month. When not busy at other things, prepare ground for planting root crop seeds early in May. Plant Cane, Millet, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Mangel Wurzel, Beets, etc.

**MAY**—After some days of warm sunshine may be sown seeds of more delicate germination, such as Melons, Cucumbers, and all other vine seeds, Okra, Beans, all kinds of Garden and Field Peas. Sow Celery seed, plant Mangel Wurzel and other root crops, also for forage crops, Milo Maize, Jerusalem Corn, Millet, Cane, etc. Soja Beans and Velvet Beans, Peanuts. Plant June Corn, Squaw Corn.

**JUNE**—Make sowing of Cabbage and Tomato for late Summer, also Sweet Corn, Peas, Beans and all other vegetables, including vine seeds to come in early in the Fall. Sow Turn p. The field seeds for preceding month may be planted now, also for later season use. This is the season especially for planting June Corn, Squaw Corn, Early Northern Corn, Cane, Millet, Cow Peas, etc.

**JULY**—Transplant Cabbage and Tomato Plants, also Celery. Make sowings of Turnip and Rutabaga for late Fall and Winter use. Plant Pickling Cucumbers. It is not too late to make successive plantings of Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn. Plant June Corn.

**AUGUST**—Set out late Celery. Make final sowings of Turnip and Rutabaga, also last plantings of Bush Beans. On land where crops have been removed sow Dwarf Essex Rape for late pasture. Prepare ground for Fall seeding of field seeds enumerated to sow in September.

**SEPTEMBER**—Fall and Winter Blooming Bulbs should be started to come into bloom during November and December. Sow Corn Salad, Kale, Mustard, Radish and Spinach for Winter use. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Onions may be sown for transplanting in November. Sow Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Rescue Grass, Bermuda Grass and our Special Grass Mixtures, Dwarf Essex Rape, Vetches and Burr Clover, etc.

**OCTOBER**—Sow Cauliflower, Cabbage and Lettuce for transplanting. Bulbs for Winter blooming may be planted in pots or boxes. Sow Turnip, Mustard, Kale, Spinach and Corn Salad for Winter Greens. Grass and Clover. For Fall seeding, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Vetches and Alfalfa.

**NOVEMBER**—Continue to sow Cabbage and Lettuce. Set out Asparagus and Horseradish roots, Strawberries. Cabbage, etc. Plant all kinds of Early Spring Flowering Bulbs. Sow Alfalfa.

**DECEMBER**—Market Gardeners have found it quite profitable to plant such varieties as Beet, Radish and Lettuce in December in hot-beds for winter use, as there is always a good demand for fresh vegetables during winter months. Spring Flowering bulbs should be planted not later than this month to obtain satisfactory results.

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Showing the Growth of Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. (See page 18.)